THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 134. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-Day.

LONDON, June 11—Noon.—Consols for money, 94¾; Erie R. R. shares, 40¾; Illinois Central, 79; U. S. 5-20s, 73.

LIVERPOOL, June 11—Noon.—Cotton is dull at 11¾d. for middling uplands, and 11¾d. for middling Orleans. The sales will be about 7000 bales.

Corn is quoted at 36s.

Pork has declined to 78s.; Beef, 132s. 6d.; Lard, 50s.; Bacon, 40s.; Cheese, 66s.; Refined Petroleum, 1s. 1d.; Spirits Petroleum, 6d.; Common Rosin, 7s.; Fine Rosin, 12s.; Spirits Turpentine, 63s.; Tallow, 43s. 6d.; Cloverseed, 42s.; Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. 6d. ₱ ton.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

LONDONDERRY, June 11—2 P. M.—The steamship Peruvian, from Portland, has arrived here

QUEENSTOWN, June 11—2 P. M.—The City o Baltimore, from New York June 1, arrived here last night.

LONDON, June 11—2 P. M.—Consols, 94¾. Illinois Central, 79¾; Erie, 41; U. S. 5 20s, 73.

LIVERPOOL, June 11—2 P. M.—Corn, 35s. 9d. Peas, 39s. Other markets unchanged.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE CONGREGATION OF SOVEREIGNS.

MORE ROYAL PERSONAGES EXPECTED IN PARIS.

From Galignani's Messenger, May 29.

The King of Holland, whose already arrival in Paris had been announced for the present week, will come later, and at a period not yet fixed. In the meantime his Majesty is going to pass the month of June at his country chateau of Loo.

The King of Sweden is to come in his turn to visit the great Exhibition.

To the list of reigning princes about to come to Paris are now added the Princes of Servia and Moldo-Wallachia.

THE KING OF ITALY.

From Galignani's Messenger, May 29.

It is announced that King Victor Emanuel will arrive in Paris about the 10th of June, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, the Princess Clotilde and the Queen of Portugal, and that the illustrious visitors will embark at Genoa for Marseilles.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

The *Journal du Havre* of May 29 affirms that the Emperor of China, having been invited by an autograph letter from Napoleon III, will leave his own country towards the middle of July, embark in a steamer of the Messageries Imperiales, pass by the Isthmus of Suez, and land at Marseilles near the end of the second week in August. The Chinese sovereign, the same journal affirms, will be lodged and entertained during his stay in Paris at the expense of the Emperor of the French.

ABD-EL-KADER EXPECTED.

From Galignani's Messenger, May 28.

Several of the journals announce that Abd-el-Kader, accompanied by his sons, is expected at Paris in about a fortnight to visit the Exhibition.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ROYAL VISITORS.

THE PRUSSIAN FAMILY.

From Galignani's Messenger, May 28.

The Prince and Princess of Prussia were received on Saturday at two o'clock in private audience by the Emperor and Empress at the Tuileries, whither they had been preceded by the Prussian Ambassador, Count de Goltz. After the audience their Majesties presented to the Prince and Princess the officers on duty, and their Royal Highnesses then introduced to the Emperor the persons of their suite who had accompanied them to France. Four court carriages, with two horses each, preceded and attended by outriders, had been sent to the Prussian hotel to convey the Prince and Princess to the Tuileries.

Their Majesties gave a grand dinner in the evening in honor of the Prince and Princess. The tables were arranged as at the reception of the King and Queen of the Belgians. The guests invited consisted of members of the Imperial family, foreign princes, members of the diplomatic body, the Presidents of the Senate and the Legislative body, and the persons who accompanied Prince Frederick William and the Princess Victoria.

Their Royal Highnesses of Prussia also paid their first visit to the Exhibition on Saturday. Alighting at the Pont d'Iena, they entered the palace by the gate of honor; they then ascended to the terrace of the grand nave of machines, and made the tour of it, beginning with the French section. Having reached the English department, the illustrious visitors descended and examined the objects in detail.

When in the room appropriated to English glass they suddenly met Prince Alfred, who at once embraced his sister. After a few moments of conversation and cordiality Prince Alfred withdrew, and pursuing his promenade, went to breakfast at the Cafe Gousset.

From Galignani's Messenger, May 29.

The Prince and Princess of Prussia yesterday visited the Exhibition, and remained there from 10 to 2 o'clock.

The members of the Diplomatic Body having through the medium of Mgr. Chigi, the Papal Nuncio, intimated to the Prince and Princess of Prussia their desire to pay them their respects, their Royal Highnesses have sent a reply, through the organ of the Prussian Ambassador in Paris, that they regret not being able to receive that body officially, but that they would be happy to make the acquaintance of each of the diplomatists in the Paris *salon*, where they could not fail to meet them.

Great preparations are being made at the Prussian Embassy for a grand *fete* to be given to the hereditary prince. The day is not yet fixed.

ACCLIMATIZING THE TYCOON.

From Galignani's Messenger, May 29.

Prince Toukoungava Mimbon Taya, brother of the Tycoon of Japan, was present two days back at the meeting of the French Acclimatizing Society, and enrolled himself among the members of that body.

SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

Paris (May 28) Correspondence of London Post.

Looking at the extraordinary reunion of sovereigns and princes in Paris, attracted hither by the Great Exhibition, it may not be inopportune if I give you a few short memoranda and observations touching those illustrious personages who are now, or recently were, in the French capital.

Leopold II, King of the Belgians, is thirty-two years of age, and was crowned on the 10th of December, 1865. He is the grandson, on his mother's side, of King Louis Philippe, and married in 1853 an Archduchess of Austria, Henrietta Anne, daughter of the Archduke Joseph. The Queen is thirty-one, and has two daughters and a son. The sister of the King is Princess Charlotte, Empress of Mexico; her brother, Count de Flandres, has just married a princess of the royal family of Prussia. He passed the first few days at the Exhibition at Paris, acting as President of the Royal Belgian Commission. The Count is known to have taken extraordinary interest in the many marvels of the world's fair, and he may have said with "Romeo," on taking leave of it—

> Eat that a joy, past joy, calls out on me,
> It were a grief so soon to part with thee.

The King is said to bear a strong resemblance to Francis I.

The Queen of the Belgians adds to a noble deportment the most affable and gracious air. She is passionately fond of music and horse riding, in both of which arts she excels, and loses no opportunity of practising them. Her Majesty arrived at 3 o'clock on Tuesday week, and at 3 she was on horseback in the Champs Elysees and the Bois de Boulogne.

George I, King of Greece, son of the King of Denmark, and brother-in-law of the Prince of Wales, is only twenty-two years of age. He is a fine young man, of fair complexion, thin and somewhat pale; of elegant deportment, and very distinguished manners. His Majesty has already visited Paris and the Exhibition, on his way to St. Petersburg, where he is about to marry a niece of the Emperor of Russia.

Queen Maria of Portugal, daughter of Victor Emanuel, took up her abode at the Palais Royal. She is twenty years of age, and married in 1862 King Dom Luis I, by whom she has two children. Like the Queen of the Belgians, her skill as a horsewoman is much praised, and she is a bold and dexterous rider in the hunting field. Hence her admirers have given her the appellation of "Queen Diana."

Prince Oscar, who has frequently visited the Exhibition, is the second son of King Oscar I, and the grandson of the Marshal of France, Bernadotte, brother-in-law of Joseph Bonaparte, and King of Sweden in 1818. Prince Oscar, brother of the reigning King, Charles XV, is cousin to Napoleon III, his mother having been the daughter of Prince Eugene, uncle to the Emperor of the French. Prince Oscar is thirty-eight years old; he married in 1857 a Princess of Nassau, by whom he has had four children. He was here not only in the capacity of President of the Royal Commission of the Exhibition, but as an ardent admirer and diligent inquirer into the merits of everything most worthy of note, accumulated from all the countries of the world, in the Champ de Mars. Prince Oscar lately superintended the trial of two small and beautiful Swedish steamers, which make occasional trips with select parties to St. Cloud.

The Prince was observed to wear three ribbons, one of which was that of the Legion of Honor, and attached to the other two was a military medal, and a French medal awarded for distinguished services rendered in the saving of human life. The latter especially attracted much curiosity, and, on inquiries being made on the subject of one of the Prince's attendants, the interrogator was politely informed that in 1862, being at Nice, the Prince's attention was attracted by the imminent danger of a noble French family in a carriage, the horses of which were running away at full speed, and perfectly ungovernable. He threw himself in the animals' heads, and, after being dragged along by them for some distance, at length succeeded in stopping their career, and saved the lives of the party.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 11.

Military Operations Against the Hostile Indians.

The Military Division of the Mississippi, including the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi river, is under command of Lieutenant-General Sherman, and the military operations against the hostile Indians are conducted under his directions, he reporting to General Grant, commanding all the military forces of the United States. Three Department Commanders, Generals Hancock, Augur, and Terry, are acting in the field under command of Lieutenant-General Sherman, who is also in the field in person.

All applications by Territorial authorities to raise troops, or for local military force, are referred by the War Department to General Sherman, in whom authority is vested to determine the necessities for troops, their numbers and equipment, with authority to take command of and disband them immediately when the necessity for them ceases. This supervision and control is given him as commander of the Military Division, in order to confine the employment of local troops to cases of actual necessity, and to subject them to some responsible control. The local authorities of every Territory are urgent to raise troops, but their applications are in every instance sent to General Sherman for such action as he deems necessary and proper. The military difficulties of the situation are greatly enhanced by the conflicting views of Indian Agents and traders, and the desire to have military forces, and consequent large military expenditures, in the remote territories, upon which there can be no more efficient and prudent check than the controlling judgment of General Sherman.

The Surratt Case—Its Present Prospect.

The action of the prosecution yesterday in the Surratt case, in objecting to the mode of drawing the jury, is looked upon as a desire to procrastinate the case, and perhaps to abandon it.

The Surratt Trial To-day.

The trial of John H. Surratt, indicted for the murder of the late President Lincoln, was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

The crowd in attendance was again very large. Among those in attendance in the court-room at an early hour were three or four ladies, who, however, soon disappeared.

The Court was formally opened at 10 o'clock, and the names of the jurors were called.

Mr. Bradley, Sr., said he did not suppose it necessary to await the arrival of the prisoner to argue the pending motion, when the motion was submitted upon the part of the prosecution, yesterday, to quash the array of the panel. The defense were surprised, for it was the first time such a motion was made in this court. The particular form of the motion did not then attract the attention of the counsel, but upon looking at it since it appears entirely novel, and no precedent can be found for it in either English or American practice. The object of the motion should be to present facts whereby the Court may infer whether or not the jurors were properly summoned and empanelled, and it must therefore state facts, and not conclusions of law. He would read the motion and point out its defects.

Mr. Bradley read the motion as filed, and, continuing his remarks, said he desired to have the facts. He had looked carefully through the English precedents and through the precedents of this country, and from them he concluded that the facts upon which the prosecution rely must be set out in the motion, and cannot be supplied by an affidavit only, for an affidavit cannot be pleaded or be taken in issue on a demurrer. He had no objection to the prosecution completing the facts, but in the present shape it was not admissible to Court. In support of his position, Mr. Bradley quoted from the first volume of Archbold's Criminal Practice, pp. 546 and 547.

While Mr. Bradley was speaking the prisoner was brought in and assigned to a seat near his counsel.

Mr. Pierrepont, for the prosecution, conceded the question for the Court was one of fact, and the only question was how best to bring these facts before the Court. It was not necessary to set out all the evidence in order to raise a demurrer. The mode of getting at the facts should be the mode usual in the Court, but he did not see what difference it could make whether the affidavit was taken for this motion or not.

Mr. Bradley said he did not suggest the affidavit should be joined to the motion, but should be incorporated in the motion itself, so that the issue could be joined on the facts stated.

Mr. Pierrepont remarked that it did not seem to him to make much difference how the facts were put in, for it was admitted the Court was to decide upon facts.

Mr. Wilson, Assistant District Attorney, read from Archbold's Criminal Practice to show that in drawing the motion the form must set forth the matter of challenge with precision and certainty. It was for the Court to decide whether this had been done.

Mr. Bradley said if the prosecution would show how they could plead to the affidavit the defense would be relieved. It was to him a novel proceeding to aver that certain things were done contrary to law, when the facts were not set out in the motion.

The motion was then amended by incorporating the facts.

Mr. Bradley thereupon filed the following demurrer:—

The United States vs. John H. Surratt. In Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, and thereupon the defendant says the said motion is bad in law and in substance. The facts stated do not constitute any ground in law for a challenge of this array.

The prosecution joined on the demurrer.

Mr. Merrick, for the defense, proceeded to address the Court in opposition to the motion. He contended that if the motion was granted, the same objection would apply to the Grand Jury that has found the bill of indictment against this accused, and if it applied to the Grand Jury, the defense might deem it advisable to withdraw the plea of "not guilty," and plead specially to the indictment.

Mr. Pierrepont said he did not understand a motion to be a pleading in the common acceptation of that term, but it was addressed to the sound discretion and judgment of the Court and the facts may be brought forward one way as well as another.

Mr. Bradley insisted it was a fact for trial.

Mr. Pierrepont contended it was a fact only for the judgment of the Court.

Judge Fisher, after examining the authorities referred to, decided that, in accordance with precedents, the facts and not the law must be set out in the motion.

Mr. Bradley then suggested that the prosecution incorporate in the motion the facts upon which they rely.

Mr. Pierrepont said he was quite willing to do so.

Mr. Douglass, the City Register, wished to correct his affidavit in one particular. He desired to add what had been omitted, that the jurors were drawn in the presence of the Clerk of the Court, himself, and the Clerks of the Georgetown and the Levy Courts.

From Aspinwall and Central America.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The steamer Arizona, from Aspinwall, brings California dates to the 18th ult. and $659,000 in treasure.

The passengers report the death of Mr. Prevost the U. S. Consul at Guayaquil.

The Panama *Herald* of the 1st instant says:—The march of destruction and bloodshed has already commenced in the interior States of Colombia.

The Isthmus is yet tranquil, but Mosquera threatens to send troops there.

There had been an angry discussion as to the ownership of the steamer R. R. Cuyler, now called Hayo. The Secretary of War insisted that she belonged to Mosquera, and finally declared the country in a state of war, and closed Congress. A number of the members of Congress were arrested by order of Mosquera, and a majority declared traitors. Mosquera's action was condemned by his own partisans.

The Attorney-General of the nation and two Supreme Judges have resigned.

The President of Panama having ordered a commercial tax for war purposes, the merchants, consuls, and commanders of vessels in the harbor united in a protest.

The President of the State of Magdalena has declared himself President of the Union, on the ground that Mosquera has turned traitor.

The port of Santo Maria is blockaded.

The news from Central America is unimportant.

The cholera at Nicaragua has died out.

Advices from Peru state that the veteran General Castillo was at the head of a revolutionary party, and had taken the field.

REMARKABLE BURGLARY.

A GANG OF BURGLARS THIRTY-SIX HOURS IN A BONDED WAREHOUSE—$11,000 WORTH OF GOODS CARRIED OFF.

Some time during Saturday afternoon a gang of burglars secreted themselves in the bonded warehouse No. 395 Greenwich street, which is occupied by Messrs. Myer & Smith, who have two other bonded warehouses adjoining, the three being Nos. 393, 395 and 397, but each one entirely separate from the others. As soon as the warehouses were closed for the night and abandoned by the employes, the thieves commenced active operations by ripping open a large number of cases of silks, linens, velvets, and cloths, which they found on the second and third floors. They also regaled themselves with the contents of a basket of champagne. None of these cases of goods were carried off, however, owing to their inferior value, and because one was a case of ribbed silk of great value, but easily identified. After an extended search the gang happened upon a case marked "A. T. Stewart & Co.," and it was found to consist of a splendid invoice of twenty-four pieces of black silk, the market value being $4000, and the thieves appropriated the entire contents. They also opened another case containing twenty-two pieces of velvet, belonging to Benkard & Hutton, No. 144 Duane street, the value of which was $7000. All of these goods, together with fourteen other pieces of velvet, name of owner unknown, were then wrapped up in the inner casing of rice bags, the rice being scattered over the floor, and the bundles carried down stairs to the ground floor. The burglars then commenced operations for their escape. No. 397 stands on the corner of Beach street, and in the rear of the building is a small door leading into Beach street, which is fastened very insecurely by a single padlock and staple. In order to reach the interior of No. 397 the burglars were compelled to tunnel through the sixteen-inch brick wall, which feat they performed successfully without attracting the attention of the police. It may be well to mention here that four officers include the corners of Beach and Greenwich streets in their respective posts, so that a confederate must have been posted outside the warehouses in order to give a signal to those at work inside.

Officer White, of the Fifth Precinct, passed the warehouse at 12·50 o'clock yesterday morning, and he tried the small door on Beach street, already described, finding it perfectly secure. At 1·10 o'clock he returned and discovered the padlock broken off, and the door wide open. Further search resulted in the discovery of fourteen pieces of velvet, but all of the other goods had been successfully carried off. A small "jimmy" was found near the door. Notice was then sent to the Station House, when the above details were developed.

At No. 62 Beach street there were kept a Scotch terrier dog and her puppy, and on Sunday afternoon the porter of the establishment went there to feed the animals, but could only find the puppy, which, having fed, he came away. Yesterday, when examining the plundered premises, the police discovered both these dogs strangled and lying on one of the floors of No. 395. Why this was done does not appear. It was also ascertained that after the burglars had tunnelled through the wall dividing No. 395 from 397, they were compelled to remove sixty cases of glass before they could reach the side door through which they had escaped. So cleanly was the entire burglary accomplished that the thieves carried off all of their tools except the jimmy and a piece of sperm candle.

The burglary will be classed among the most daring operations yet performed by the "cracksmen" of this city, and it seems incredible that so much work could be accomplished in thirty-six hours without the police being alarmed. The Fifth Ward has suffered severely of late from the successful achievements of the burglars, and in no one instance does there seem to be any clue to the guilty parties. In all probability the Police Commissioners will make an investigation into the management of Captain Petty's Precinct, for some one must be at fault in the matter.—*N. Y. Times.*

SENATORIAL EXCURSION PARTY.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WADE.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, June 10.—Senator Wade delivered a significant impromptu speech today, in reply to calls from a crowd of citizens in front of the hotel where the excursionists dined. He declared unequivocally in favor of female suffrage, reiterating views expressed in the Senate last spring. He declared that neither Johnson nor the devil could tempt Congress to desert the people; said that the Southerners now had the mildest terms offered them they ever would get; and that if they rejected them the screw would be driven another turn, and they would be compelled to yield. The Senator added that the shadow of another struggle was over us; that Congress, which has done so much for the slave, cannot quietly regard the terrible distinction which exists between the laborer and employer. Property is not fairly divided, and a more equal distribution must be wrought out. If your dull heads, he said, can't understand this, the women will, and canvassers upon the eve of an election will have to tell the laborers what they will do for them. Men should not be compelled to labor until life is worn out, and being is a curse, nor can this always be the case here, where every man is a capitalist to a certain extent. These inequalities are not felt as they are in the East. Every man, then, who was subject to a capitalist ought to leave him, and get two hours nearer sundown forthwith. He (Wade) pledged himself to advocate boldly and persistently the natural rights of men, and predicted the most important commercial results from the completion of the Pacific Road. He was frequently applauded.

Covode and Train made fiery speeches.

—A monument has been erected at Chulm in memory of the Austrians who fell in the battle of Koniggratz. It is of iron, and consists of a colossal cross on a Gothic pedestal, with the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of the brave Austrian warriors who fell for their Emperor and their fatherland. Dedicated by Prince Max Egon and Princess Leontine of Furstenberg. 1866."

—Over 100,000 bushels of corn have been distributed among the poor of 58 counties in Georgia.

CRIME.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK—MURDER AND SUICIDE IN A FASHIONABLE BOARDING-HOUSE, ETC. ETC.

The inmates of the fashionable boarding-house of Mrs. Blanchard, No. 30 East Nineteenth street, near Broadway, were thrown into a fearful state of excitement last evening by the discovery of a terrible tragedy which had occurred in their midst, and which, until it was accidentally discovered, was not in the least suspected by those who were in the immediate vicinity of the scene. The victims of this tragedy are Alfred M. King, a native of Massachusetts, aged 24, and his wife, Mattie R. King, who is said to be a native of Virginia, of about the same age as her husband.

These parties have been living at the boarding-house of Mrs. Blanchard for over a year. Mrs. King had full board in the house, but King only slept there, but took his meals out of the house. They appeared very affectionate together, and lived happily. King had been in the gas-fitting business in Grand street, but for several months past had been out of business and considerably straitened in circumstances, so much so that he was considerably in arrears to Mrs. Blanchard for board, to the amount, perhaps, of $50. This fact appeared to make King somewhat moody, but did not alter his manner towards his wife, whom he treated with invariable fondness.

On Sunday Mrs. King was at home all day, and so was her husband, until it was ascertained that there was no coffee in the house; whereupon King volunteered to go out and obtain some. This he did, and in a short time he returned, bringing with him a can full of coffee. He went out soon after and remained out nearly all the afternoon, returning between 5 and 6 o'clock, while his wife was at dinner. The couple went into the parlor, and in the meantime Mr. W. C. Brandon, a friend of King's who resides at the Revere House, called on them. They remained chatting together for some minutes, and then all three went to King's room. Mr. Branson remained until about 9½ o'clock that night, and as he was about to leave King gave him a sealed letter addressed to "C. H. Macy, Esq., Sherman House, No. 413 Broome street, city," which he requested him to send through the post office to his cousin, Mr. Macy. This was the last seen either of King or of his wife alive. After Brandon had departed, King returned to his room and was not again seen alive. This is all that is known of what occurred in that small rear bedroom on the fourth floor of the boarding-house, which constituted the temporary tomb of Mr. King and his wife. It was remarked yesterday morning that Mrs. King did not come down to breakfast as usual. Mrs. Blanchard supposed that she was probably indisposed, and would lie down during the day. In the multifarious duties devolving upon Mrs. Blanchard the absence of Mrs. King from the breakfast table passed from her mind, and nothing more was thought about the Kings until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the usual dinner-hour, when Sarah Taylor, a servant-girl, employed in the house, was sent up to the room occupied by the Kings to summon Mrs. King to the repast. The girl found the door locked. She knocked repeatedly and could not obtain any response. This somewhat alarmed the domestic, who stooped down and looked through the key-hole. The key was in the lock on the inside of the door. The girl, by means of the pass-key which she had left in her possession, forced out the key on the inside of the door, and then unlocked it. As she partially opened the door, a sight met her affrighted gaze which must have almost have frozen the blood in her veins, and the almost distracted girl ran shrieking down stairs and out into the street. Mrs. Blanchard and the inmates of the house, alarmed by the cries of the affrighted servant girl, rushed up stairs to the room, but paused on the threshold, almost petrified with horror at the sad spectacle. None had the courage to enter the chamber of horror, until Officer Gerardus P. Beekman, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who had been summoned by the girl, and who came up stairs and entered the room with the usual nonchalance of a blue-coated and shielded guardian of the peace; but the stout heart of the policeman, hardened by contact with many scenes of suffering and woe, quailed with affright at the fearful spectacle which presented itself to his view. On the bed, in as natural position as though asleep, Mrs. King was lying. A pistol-shot wound in the left temple at once displayed the mode of her death. Her beautiful raven hair was matted with her blood, which had stained the snowy pillow on which she reposed in the arms of death. She must have been fast asleep when shot, and died without a struggle. She was in her *robe de nuit*, and lying on her side, with her face to the wall, and was probably in a sweet slumber when visited by the dread Angel of Death. Lying partially across the bed, his head resting on the pillow, beside that of his wife, King was found, a pistol-shot wound in his right temple, denoting the manner of his death. In his right hand was grasped a small four-barrelled Sharp's repeater, with which he had terminated the existence of his wife and then destroyed himself. His death must have been instantaneous, and almost without a struggle, as from his position it would appear that he had not moved from the position in which he had first fallen. He was also undressed, and seemed as though he had been on the point of going to bed when the insane idea to destroy both his wife and himself seized possession of him. It is not believed that his wife was aware of the intention of her husband, as the clothing which she had divested herself of was all placed in remarkable order on a chair near the bed, while on the dressing table were placed in order several articles of clean under clothing, which she doubtless intended to put on yesterday morning. When the officer entered the room he noticed a strong odor of chloroform, and, on making partial examination of Mrs. King's corpse, a bunch of cotton, which had evidently been saturated with chloroform, was found pressed close under her nostrils and over her mouth. It is therefore presumed that Mr. King placed the chloroform to his wife's mouth while she slept, and shot her while she was steeped in unconsciousness. In strange contrast to this scene of horror, a beautiful canary-bird, suspended in a cage in the room, sang merrily as soon as the room door was opened, and sent forth its glorious melody while the examination was being made.

Officer Beekman, as soon as he had learned sufficient of the case, reported to Captain Speight, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, who proceeded to the house and placed his officers in charge. During the evening, Mr. Macy, alluded to above as the cousin of King, called at the house and stated that he had just received a letter which had led him to conjecture the worst, and he was horror-struck on learning the truth. The following is a copy of the letter written by King to Macy:—

NEW YORK, June 8.

Cousin Howard:—I am tired of life. I have wronged you, but forgive me. I stole your pistol and sold it and bought another one. Brandon knows where it was sold, but he thinks it was mine. He did not know I stole it. Give my love to father and mother and God bless you all. Yours ever, A. M. KING.

Bury us both together, Howard. It is the last request I make of you. Do, please. A. M. KING.

This letter was postmarked New York, June 10, and had evidently been posted by Mr. Brandon yesterday morning. The document was taken possession of by Captain Speight. Coroner Wildey will probably hold an inquest in the case to-day.

Mr. Macy stated that his cousin, the deceased, was just twenty-four years of age, and was a native of Massachusetts, where his parents still reside. He further states that King and the woman he lived with had not been married, but had cohabited together as man and wife for some years, and the inmates of the house always believed them to have been married. But little is known of King's business or antecedents. Of the deceased woman still less is known. She had frequently stated to Mr. Blanchard that she was a native of Virginia, but the police state that her mother and sister reside in Brooklyn. They further allege that she was at one time a waiter girl at the Louvre Concert Saloon, where King had formed her acquaintance. She was about twenty-four years of age, and was a beautiful brunette, with black eyes and jet black hair.

The room which was made the scene of this fearful tragedy is a small apartment on the fourth floor, in the rear of the house, and is furnished plainly yet neatly, with a stained oak set of cottage furniture. King had preferred it on account of its being the cheapest.

As soon as the details of the tragedy became known in the neighborhood, an intense excitement was occasioned, accompanied by a craving to gaze with morbid curiosity upon the victims of this fearful occurrence. The police, however refused admittance to all but those whose official duties called them to the scene of the tragedy. The inquest to-day may develop some further facts in respect to the antecedents of King and his wife, or paramour, as the case may be.—*N. Y. World.*

BILLIARD MATCH AT MONTREAL.

GRAND MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA AND $2000 BETWEEN DION AND M'DEVITT—DION THE WINNER.

MONTREAL, June 10.—A grand match for the championship of America and $1000 a side was played at Mechanics' Hall to-night. Phelan was chosen as referee. Betting at opening was five to three on Dion. The play was very cautious from the outset. In the thirteenth innings Dion scored 177; and in the sixteenth, McDevitt 88. At the close of the thirty-eighth innings the score stood:—Dion, 422; McDevitt, 223. From this to the forty-ninth innings the play was exceedingly cautious, McDevitt showing slight signs of nervousness. On the forty-ninth hand Dion scored 118—the game standing, for Dion, 575; for McDevitt, 260. The betting at this time was two to one on Dion.

From this point for a long time the play was round the table, both playing most beautifully, but Dion having a marked advantage in the play. McDevitt was very unlucky, the balls kissing repeatedly, and he pocketing himself frequently. No chances for large runs or nursing presented themselves, the balls being kept far apart until the sixty-fifth hand, when McDevitt got the red and white together at the pocket, and made a fine break of 223, playing with great nerve; but the balls were unfortunately got frozen. Play was again cautious for awhile, both playing round the table.

In the sixty-eighth inning Dion got the reds under the side cushion, and played so finely that he obtained 123, McDevitt following suit with a fine run on the same balls, at the lower end of the table, for 218; the score standing:—Dion, 801; McDevitt, 749.

Things were looking easy for McDevitt, when Dion got another magnificent innings on the two reds, at the lower pocket, scoring the immense run of 616, winning by 684 points.

The score stood—for Dion, 1500; for McDevitt, 816. Time, two hours forty-five minutes.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Charles Gilpin and John K. Valentine, United States District Attorneys.—The United States vs. Arthur Mullin and James Mullin. In this case the defendants were charged with conspiring to cheat and defraud the Government. In the bill of indictment there were many of the usual allegations that "in pursuance of the said combination, etc. the said defendants did neglect to pay the special tax, etc." But the allegation upon which the case was principally based was that, on the 17th of May last, while the defendants' distillery at Ninth street and Columbia avenue was under seizure and under watch, the defendants spirited away four barrels of whisky, and removed them to a place other than a bonded warehouse, and evidence was produced to substantiate this allegation.

The defense alleged that these were not secretly taken away, but boldly and before the watchman's eyes; and, instead of containing whisky, they were empty. There was no fraud intended on the part of defendants. The defense was ably conducted by Charles W. Brooke.

The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged from the further consideration of the case.

The United States vs. 30½ barrels of whisky and other property, William Mullin and Samuel McMullen, claimants. An information of the seizure of goods alleged to have been forfeited by illicit distillation. The distillery was situated at No. 529 S. Second street, and the seizure was made on the 15th of August last. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—James Hawkins (colored) plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a butter-kettle and a pound of butter belonging to James Dougherty. Mr. Dougherty was doing the Penn market several mornings since, and left his butter and kettle in a grocery store, seeing which the defendant, a "crook'd black," slipped into the grocery store and stole them.

A SINGULAR CHARACTER.

Persons entering the Court-room this morning were astonished upon seeing in the prison-dock one of the mildest and most mis-rab e looking men imaginable. A man about forty years of age, with a dark grey eye long tangled hair, his face covered with a matted bunch of sandy whiskers, a frightful gash over his left eye ragged and dirty. The name of this odd looking creature was given as Peter Magunson, and he was charge with assault and battery with intent to kill Stephen D. McCullough. Mr. McCullough testified that he had known this man for some time, a d until recently had found him a good-natured, honest laborer. He em ployed him some months back to work on a railroad tunnel in West Philadelphia, where he worked right well for a while, but he soon grew restless and went to the West. He went away well dressed, clean, affable, and gentlemanly. He came back last month ragged, hungry, penniless. In this pitiful plight he went to Mr. McCullough for work. Work was given him, but Mr. McCullough's foreman soon turned him off. He again went to Mr. McCullough, and was told that he could not be employed. He then went away, and was not seen for some days. On the evening of May the 31st Mr. McCullough was sitting at his home, in conversation with his son, and with a fearful crash a large stone was thrown through the street window, and just passed him. From certain information Mr. McCullough was led to believe that this man had thrown the stone, and, moreover, that he had determined to kill him; and, therefore, he was on the look-out.

The next day this man went to the place where Mr. McCullough was conducting work, and saying, "Look out, the Swedes are coming," picked up a large stick and struck at him. Just then a policeman came up, and, with the aid of four other powerful men, secured the prisoner. Several sharp stones were taken from his pocket. He said that Mr. McCullough followed him all over the world; he had followed him to Wisconsin and had him discharged from work; had followed him to Chicago and prevented him from getting work; and had also kept him from receiving money due him from the Government. Under these circumstances he said he was bound to kill Mr. McCullough or starve, for as long as he allowed him (Mr. McCullough), to live, so long would he be kept out of employment.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

From this evidence and the prisoner's conduct, for he repeatedly interrupted the witnesses with wild and nonsensical expressions, it seems that he is insane.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, June 11, 1867.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in steady demand. 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 112¾ for 6s of 1881; 109¾ for 1862 5-20s; 105 for 1864 5-20s; 108¾ for 1865 5-20s; and 105¼@106¼ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99, and old do. at 93¾, interest off.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. About 3400 shares of Reading sold at from 53¾@53¾, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Philadelphia and Erie at 28¾@28¾, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 51¼, a slight advance. 129¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 33¼ for North Pennsylvania; 58¾ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 26¾ for Catawissa preferred; and 42¼ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 70 was bid for Second and Third; 61 for Tenth and Eleventh; 42 for Chesnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia; and 12¼ for Hestonville.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 30, and Morris Canal preferred at 119, no change. 47¾ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 16¾ for Susquehanna Canal, and 56¼ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137½; 11 A. M., 137½; 12 M., 137¾; 1 P. M., 137¾.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning says:—

"Money is in good demand at 7 ₱ cent. on call, and few old loans are left at much less interest. The bank statement is not favorable to borrowers, and shows that upon a diminished movement no increase has been made in the reserves, largely made up of compound notes, which as they mature may be paid in National bank notes. Commercial paper sells at 7@7½ ₱ cent. for best, and 8@10 ₱ cent. for good names."

—The *Cincinnati Commercial* of June 7, says:

"There was less activity in the money market today than for some time past, though its general features are about as they were. Checking keeps close up to deposits, and outside first-class mercantile paper was in some cases taken by bankers at 12 per cent. Although, as heretofore stated, it is expected that there will be a considerable movement of currency to the country for the purchase of wool, yet it is reasonable to calculate that the effect of it will be but slight, or, at least only temporary, since the funds thus disbursed must very soon return to the cities in the ordinary course of business."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s, 1 ser & int	101¼	100 sh Read R	b60.	53¼
$6000 Pa 6s, 3 ser & int	102¾	11	do	53¾
$ 300 City 6s, N. C & P	99	24	do	53¾
$1000 do	99	22	do	53¾
$1000 Alt Coop 5s	75½	100	do	s30. 53¾
100 sh Sch Nav Pf	30	100	do	s5. 53 44
100 do	30	100	do	530. 53¼
100 do	30	100	do	530. 53¾
7 sh Morris Cl Pf	119	400	do	b5 30. 53¼
10 sh Penna R	51¾	400	do	c. 53¾
11 do	51¾	200	do	b30. 53¾
5 do	51¾	400	do	53¾
2 do	51¾	100	do	s30. 53¾
100 sh Phil & Erie	28¾	100	do	s10. 53 44
200 do	28¾	100	do	b. 560. 53¾
100 do	28¾			

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@112¾; do. 1862, 109¾@109¾; do. 1864, 106¼@106¼; do., 1865, 106¼@106¾; do., 1865, new, 109¼@109¾; do 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99¾; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106@106¼; do., June, 105¼@105¾; do., July, 105¼@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, due; do., July, 1864, 118¾@119; do. August, 1864, 118¼@119¼; do., October, 1864, 117¾@117¾; do., December, 1864, 116¼@116¾; do., May, 1865, 116@116¼; do., Aug., 1865, 115@115¼; do., September, 1865, 114¾@115; October, 1865, 114@114¼; Gold, 137¼@137¾. Silver, 130@132.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112¾@112¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109¾@109¾; do., 1864, 108¼@108¾; do., 1865, 106¾@106¾; do. new, 109¼@109¾; 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106¼@106¾; do., 2d series, 105¾@105¾; 3d series, 105¼@105¾. Compound Interest Notes, December,

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Sectional Relations—Practical Progress of Reconstruction.

From the Times.

In judging of the progress of reconstruction, we are accurtomed to consider the subject with a too exclusive reference to the formal action required by the terms of the law. By that action, of course, the time and form of Southern reconstruction will necessarily be governed. The law prescribes conditions and provides the power to apply them, and the faith of Congress and of the Republican party is pledged to abide by them as the only conditions of restoratioh. In this sense their paramount importance justifies the care with which each succeeding step of the military commanders is watched, and the anxious scrutiny which is bestowed upon every fresh manifestation of local opinion.

And yet the law cannot reach more than the form and technicalities of reconstruction. It may insure regularity and in a manner completeness; it may provide the stipulated guarantees for future peace and loyalty, and may thus do all that was contemplated by legislation to make reconstruction just, safe, and effectual. After all, however, the essence of true unity and safety must be sought in other directions, and must be promoted by other agencies. "The letter killeth, the spirit giveth life." Behind the law, and beyond the sphere of its influence, lies the feeling of the people, which alone will afford the measure of success or the evidence of failure of the Congressional plan. For all genuine purposes of the Union, it is essential that the great majority of the Southern people be converted and in spirit conciliated, with a view to the reestablishment of sectional harmony, and the cultivation of those friendly relations which imply a community of sentiment and interest. Otherwise, reconstruction will bring back elements of discord and a renewal of contests which every Unionist desires to render impossible.

It is from this point of view that the criminal folly of those who are inventing new demands and forging fresh fetters for the South becomes apparent. That course were well enough if the understood policy of the country were to treat the Southern States as conquered provinces for an indefinite period. It would be perfectly in accordance with a policy designated to foster irritation by prolonging an era of coercion. Inasmuch, however, as this policy has been in effect repudiated by Congress, and is most assuredly repudiated by the country, the result to be aimed at is the promotion of reconstruction under the law, with no further exercise of coercion than may be absolutely needful. How much is needful, and how it will be applied, are questions which each Military Commander must in a great degree determine for himself; this fact being always remembered, that the exercise of undue authority, or the gratuitous display of military rule, is calculated to impede that real work of reconstruction which is to be measured by the temper of the people.

We have the testimony of competent and not over-friendly witnesses, that the disposition manifested at the South is indicative of a more thorough and gratifying change than might at first sight appear probable. Of the formal progress of reconstruction we learn from official sources, and it is nearly all that could be desired. Of the practical and abiding progress which is measured by the current of popular sentiment, Senator Wilson and Judge Kelley speak, after enjoying ample opportunities of observation; and they testify that the great body of the Southern people return to the Union, not sullenly and reluctantly, but with a heartiness that implies a sincere acceptance of the situation. They realize the terrible blunder of the Rebellion, and honestly accept the conditions which precede restoration. We infer from the reported remarks of Messrs. Wilson and Kelley that, in their judgment, the real reconstruction of opinion, as distinguished from technical reconstruction in obedience to the law, is progressing satisfactorily.

This change is undoubtedly strengthened by the pressure of material interest and by the growing acquaintance with Northern men. The South has learned that rebellion is ruin, and it is rapidly learning that recovery from ruin can be attained only through the Union. Its people feel that the North is able and willing to relieve them from the distress which overshadows them, and that nothing hinders their approach to prosperity but the obstacles which stand between them and reconstruction. The response to appeals for Southern relief has helped to produce this altered feeling. It has shown that the North is neither harsh nor ungenerous, and we believe the Charleston *Mercury* when it states that the circumstance is appreciated by the South. The needs of industry and business in that section are exerting an influence yet more powerful. Its people see that the money they lack is idle because of its abundance at the North, and they see also that Northern capitalists are ready to assist them the moment a restored Union becomes an accomplished fact. A conscious identity of interest is, therefore, spreading at the South, and its influence promises to be more potent, because more universal, than that of the politicians. Even now it is bringing forth good fruit. Virginia, the Carolinas, Alabama, and other States, find themselves the theatre of shrewd observation and practical inquiry which promise to be the prelude to an influx of capital and enterprise. They discover that the means and the will are waiting to develop their vast mineral resources, to people their farming lands with workers, and to turn to profitable account the magnificent water power, in the possession of which the South is superior to all other portions of the country. In a word, they are finding out the available worth of the resources which were never more than fractionally profitable under slave-labor, but which will insure prosperity so soon as the removal of political difficulties shall make the interests of North and South in all respects identical.

This increasing personal inter-communication produces a corresponding effect upon the minds of a large and influential class at the North. From several States, especially from Virginia, we hear of parties of capitalists searching for investments, and amazed at the opportunities which meet them on every hand. Northern farmers, too, are buying lands freely in Virginia and North Carolina, and the stream seems likely to swell into a torrent ere many months pass over. For it is found that the indifference, not to say hostility, which immediately after the war deterred Northern immigration, has passed away, and that instead of coldness an unaffected friendship is manifested towards Northern settlers. The effect is naturally beneficial. Each section begins to understand that it has misjudged the other, and that only the politicians now obstruct the friendly relations which will contribute so quickly and so largely to the prosperity of both.

The Presidency and General Grant—Popular Action and the Unconditional Surrender of the Politicians the Great Necessities.

From the Herald.

Our citizens should immediately, by a grand, universal, resolute expression, put General Grant before the country as their choice for President. He is the man whose name should stand against the world with the American people. Tried in the terrible ordeal of a war that would have carried to irretrievable ruin any Government but our own, the nation was sifted through and through for its best men; and to the last trial this man alone stood so well all tests, that his qualities and achievement have needed no other assertion or defense than the perusal of those great chapters of our history in which his name is the dominant word. Rising from absolute obscurity, from the unchronicled ranks of the masses, from the sympathy and fellowship of the sterling common people—stepping from beside his wagon-load of wood on the Missouri roads to the first place in the marshalled genius and prowess of the greatest people of the age—neither the wondrous figures of fable nor the remarkable characters of history supply adequate parallels to his career.

Besides his story the stories of Theseus, Horatius, and Cincinnatus become tame and puerile; Cæsar's battles and victories were small to his. He carried the country successfully through a contest more tremendous than that which destroyed the power and empire of the first Napoleon. Nor did patriotism and modesty show with more splendor and purity in the career of Washington than they will shine in the history of the soldier who, having done so much, has given the most indubitable evidence that it was all done for the country—that the glory of his actions was never stained by a thought of advantage to himself at the expense of freedom.

Shall we so far wrong ourselves, do violence to our history, and swindle posterity, as to put any other man than this at the head of the nation? We cannot answer for what will happen if the people wait for the party pettifoggers or show any unwillingness to dance attendance on ringleaders, lobbymen, jobbers, and other vermin of our political system. Conventions should not be given time to open their mouths on this great topic, either on the one hand to scandalize the nation by opposition in favor of some other candidate, or to come between the people and their great leader, to cheat them of the chance of honoring him, and to galvanize the convention system into a new life by the credit of this act. Conventions are the packed juries of our history. Standing before the world with the pretense of hearing and trying impartially the great issues of the time, it is notorious that their verdict is always made up in advance, and we have had too much evidence that it is as a rule atrociously and shamefully wrong. Shall we suffer Grant's chance to take his natural place at the head of the nation to stand upon the action of a packed jury—a deliberately prepared cheat? Shall we suffer the one grand opportunity to pacify the nation by giving it a head who can command the respect of all sections, to be disgracefully traded away in the barter for small offices? If we would not, the people must ignore the politicians, and move themselves; and the movement should begin with the people of this city, the national metropolis, the vital starting point of the great actions of the country, whether for defense in war or development in peace.

No one can positively say how the South stands on the Presidency. It is so full of the imperative necessities of social reconstruction that it has no disposition or time for discussions of less obvious interest to itself, however important, and will hence follow in the course that may be distinctly marked as the will of the mass of the Northern people. This is, perhaps, the condition of the Southern white vote. Undoubtedly the negro is in the hands of the party that has made him the most extravagant promises, and that must not be trusted with the destiny of the nation. We must not stand to be swayed by any indications drawn from thepossible control of the nigger vote. That is the only opposition that can be raised in the South to a bold expression of the Northern people, made in the interests of peace, harmony, and honest reconstruction. Grant is the one man whose election will give North and South confidence and faith in the future, and will insure to the country that permanent tranquillity which is now the real want. He is the man for the occasion. His elevation will be the logical end of the war, will destroy faction, will gather around the Government all the elements of our national strength, and, by invigorating our foreign policy with something of the spirit that put down the Rebellion, will enable us to take our proper position as one of the leading powers of the earth. Let the people, directed by the substantial men of the city, take steps to initiate this real movement for the nomination of General Grant. Now is the time. Let New York declare her will, and the country will echo the utterance with one magnificent acclamation.

Co-operation is Peace.

From the Tribune.

Our old adversary, chattel slavery, now in the last hours of an ill-spent life, is probably entitled to the honor of having been the earliest form of systematic, daily, plodding industry. Outside of the Garden of Eden, man was first a hunter and fisher. As population multiplied and game grew scarce, he gradually became a wandering shepherd and grazier; not till after famine and war had supplied the thrifty and powerful with slaves did any give their days to constant toil—never till then was the construction of pyramids practicable. Man learned to labor regularly only when he must.

Work for wages slowly succeeded; and, with all its faults, was and is an immense improvement. The laborer for wages is measurably free; he has a choice of pursuits and of employers; he has some voice in fixing the compensation of his service; his wife and children are his, and not another's; he has the stimulus of hope—of the knowledge that he may, by skill, industry, and frugality, improve his condition and give his children a better start in life than his own. He is, in the average, a far more intelligent, efficient worker than a slave ever can be.

But the wages system has this radical vice—it does not adequately interest the laborer in the perfection of his work. To get through the day, the week, the month, the year, with as little exertion, as little fatigue, as may be—to get the most money for the least work possible—such is too often the sum of the laborer's aspiration. Let the demand for his services become intense, he is quite likely to "strike," and refuse to work further unless at far higher wages. A month or two of industrial paralysis and sterility follows; and, whether the "strike" succeeds or fails, the incidental loss of wealth to the community is vast and irrecoverable. The relation of employer to journeyman is, in important respects, antagonistic—ineradicably so. No matter which party is in the right—and, quite commonly, neither is wholly exclusively so—both are heavy losers by their collision, and the whole community along with them. Thus the recent puddlers' strike in the iron works of Pittsburg threw out of work thousands who were willing and eager to go on at the wages offered; but, in the absence of the puddlers, they could do nothing.

If iron rises in price, the masters postpone, so long as may be, any increase of wages; if it falls in price, the workers, in like spirit, refuse to work at lower wages—no matter whether "the bosses" are making money at current prices or not. So iron-making is arrested, and the works suffered to decay when they ought to be kept steadily going.

Last winter the iron-moulders of Albany and Troy were idle for weeks, because no one would pay them what they thought their services were worth. But the coöperative moulders kept steadily at work throughout, and earned $7000—more than $100 each—when other foundries were closed, other moulders idle and running behindhand. That $7000 was clearly so much added to the national wealth by cooperation.

Now let us suppose the whole business of making iron were prosecuted by cooperation after the pattern of the Yankee whaler dispatched to the Pacific for oil and bone. Let us suppose the iron produced to be theoretically divided into a thousand parts, whereof it is mutually stipulated that the ore shall have a specified number—the coal or wood so many, the manager or engineer so many, and so on till every person and thing employed or used in producing the iron should have a stipulated share. Henceforth, every one who contributes either labor or materials towards that production knows that it is his interest that the iron shall be good, and that it shall command when sold a full price. And, if the market price should fall, he does not "strike" nor exact wages too high to be paid; he goes right on with his work, and receives without a murmr his share of the proceeds. He is not so blind as to imagine that he can earn as many dollars per week when bar iron sells for $50 as he could when it was worth $80; but he knows that bar iron can hardly fail to be worth more than the cost of materials, so that there will always be some recompense for his labor, besides the probability that, if iron rules too low this month, it is pretty sure to be higher before the close of the next.

Judge Kelley forcibly reminded the Southrons, during his late speaking tour, that whereas, under their old system, they were accustomed to put forth frantic exertions to arrest and recover any old, rheumatic negro who ran away, they let millions of dollars' worth of water-power run away daily, and never even attempted to profit by it, as they easily might have done. We presume the loss to our country during the last year from strikes and fruitless searches for employment must have amounted to many, many millions. Were labor organized on the basis of coöperation, all this would be saved and added to the national wealth. How long must we wait for so desirable a consummation?

The Disgrace of Victory.

From the Tribune.

That war is an evil is admitted, but it is often forgotten that it is also a disgrace. That with all their civilization and Christianity, nations commonly, and as a matter of course, decide their disputes by brutal force, and pervert railroads, telegraphs, mechanical skill, and modern ingenuity to aid the destruction of life, is simply a disgrace to the intelligence of the human race. Seriously considered, the needle-gun and the monitor are more truly marvels of man's stupidity than of his genius. A gun that sends half-a-dozen souls to the other world in a minute, and makes half-a-dozen families miserable; torpedoes that blow stately fleets into fragments; discipline that converts a harmless mob of men into a terrible column of invaders; bullets that explode in the body—these are inventions not one particle less shameful to man than the poisoned arrow of the Indian or the bloody war-club of the Fiji. In the forms of civilization they conceal the spirit of barbarism. When we flatter ourselves that we are better than our fathers, that England and France and the United States stand on a higher grade than Assyria or Persia or Rome, a proclamation of war makes ronic comment on the boast. Cæsar and Alexander are repeated by Napoleon and Bismark. A year or two ago we were threatened with a war with England about the Alabama claims; that is, two great nations, speaking one language and professing one religion, were about cutting each other's throats in a quarrel about a few ships. In what respect is such a clumsy attempt to settle a dispute better than a fight of two savages for a string of beads, or of two dogs for a bone? Perhaps the bone is of no use to the dog, as the Alabama claims are comparatively unimportant to us, and in both cases the fight is for the right. That is very good—we honor the brave cur who defends his well-gnawed bone, and in the same degoee honor the nation which defends its right; but, so long as we fight, we stand on the same level with other fighting animals, and, in modesty, should not affect too great a superiority. Hamilton and Burr were to the ants and beetles as angels are to monkeys, yet, when they fought their duel at Hoboken, they found no better way to settle their dispute than the ants and beetles have employed from immemorial time.

But now, when one man fights another, it is held in civilized countries an offense against society. The Courts are open to decide all questions, and the solitary case in which murder is lawful is that where it is committed in self-defense against an outlaw. We can shoot the burglar or the assassin without danger of the gallows, but two gentlemen who quarrel in Wall street over a gold speculation cannot safely disturb the peaceful process of stock gambling by a campaign on the curb-stone. The Courts are open, we say. Have you been cheated by your grocer, betrayed by your tenant, ruined by your best friend, your domestic peace destroyed, your wife run off with, your hat knocked over your eyes, your pocket picked, your house robbed—in each and every case the law will redress the wrong. You must not fight it out with your enemy—and so far, at least, we have made slight progress from the utterly barbaric ages when Cadis, Patriarchs, and Judges of the Civil and Criminal Courts were unknown. We have discovered that the wrong that may be done by arbitrament is less than the good that it insures. Disinterested society decides the quarrel between man and man, and the general moderation of humanity meliorates the just or unjust indignation of individuals.

But for nations no such rule practically exists. It is true that the common sense of Governments frequently interposes to prevent wars, a striking instance of which was the effect of the late London Conference, when Prussia and France, with swords half drawn, were pacificed for a time by the remonstrances of the other great powers of Europe. So the moderation of England and the United States resulted in keeping the Alabama question from the rude decision of the army and navy, and referring it to arbitration. But these are exceptional cases. Generally, when nations quarrel, either the big country bullies the little one into submission, or they go to war, and in this respect Great Britain is no better than Afghanistan, America as bad as Dahomey.

It must not be supposed that we consider all wars unnecessary. On the contrary, we admit the necessity of such a war as that the United States has just ended, and assert that to have made peace with the Rebellion would have been to betray mankind. But what a disgrace and shame that such necessity can be! We do wrongly when, as monuments of victory, we erect statues of great generals placidly seated on raging steeds, like calm upon tempest: we should rather place upon tall columns effigies of wooden-legged veterans and of women prostrated in grief. Of patriotism or courage we may be proud, but not of war in itself. It is more shameful now than of old, for now its brutality, and cruelty, and clumsiness are brought into terrible contrast with the splendid civilization and superb moral and social development of the modern era. The race has so far raised itself that great thoughts and principles are almost nature to the child of the nineteenth century, which were absolutely unknown to the sages of Greece and Rome. But we fight on the grand scale still. There is no world's court of appeal to which the fierce disputes of nations may be carried.

The Prospects Abroad.

From the World.

"Agglomerations," to use the word which the Emperor of the French substitutes for the long-favored term of "nationalities" bid fair to become the universal law of political organism. With the unification of Italy and of Germany small States have been almost entirely erased from the map of Europe, and an immense stride has been made towards the realization of the doctrines, based partly on ethnological theory, partly on patriotic exaltation, which Kossuth, Mazzini, and the advanced school of reformers in general, so zealously proclaim to be the sole means of political regeneration and social advancement. At the antipodes, Australia is growing up into one of the future great empires of the earth. On this side of the Atlantic, the centripetal and centrifugal forces, which since the close of the Revolutionary war have been struggling with more or less intensity, have finally met in a death-grapple, and so complete has been the victory of the one as to render it doubtful whether our governmental orbit has not been completely changed, and that we are not doomed to terminate our career in the central fire of despotism. However this may be, the principle of aggregation is in America, as in the rest of the world, triumphant over the tendency to division and to contracted fabrics of government.

Thus far the victory of "nationality" has not been productive of those fruits of universal brotherhood and beatitude which have been predicted. The great changes of territorial distribution have been effected by the time-honored method of arms, not by moral suasion or the preachings of republican exiles. Consequently, the new nationalities have taken the shape of military monarchies. The exertion of force has rendered it more difficult to keep the ways of peace in future. Alarm at the display of newly awakened powers agitates jealous potentates, and causes additional exertions to increase military efficiency. The first result of German unity is to convert France into an arsenal and a camp. The great nation, of which Frederick said, were he the King, not a gun should be fired in Europe without his consent, cannot tamely resign the European hegemony to this kingdom of yesterday. Hence, on the one side somewhat ostentatious reports of the marvellous performances of the Chassepot gun and the copper field-piece, while the other, not less significantly, points to the attested efficiency of the needle-gun and the contemplated application of its principles to artillery. France is sanguine of repeating Jena, and Prussia, fresh from Sadowa, dreams of Rosbach and Waterloo, which the Berliners regard as no less a victory of Blucher than of Wellington. With such ideas floating about in the heads of two nations, and worse still, of two great armies, a bloody trial of strength can hardly be avoided at a more remote period, notwithstanding the adjustment of the Luxembourg question.

In a logical extension of the ideas of "nationality" fertile causes of quarrel are to be found when occasion suits. Doubtful and obscure as the whole question of race is to one who reflects how inextricably blended are the successive waves of migration and of conquest; how various, and even how antagonistic, are provinces of the same nominal nationality; what opposite characteristics mark the Lombard and the Sicilian, the Andalusian and the Catalonian, the Tyrolese and the Hanoverian, no faltering hesitation will arrest the progress of an iron-willed statesman like Bismark, or prevent his marching straight on to the fulfilment of his work, until the fatherland embraces all the regions where the Teutonic speech is heard. Holland and Denmark may, when the time is ripe, be brought into the fold in virtue of common origin and similar language. The same plea will serve France for incorporating Belgium, while the insatiable appetite of Russia will demand the provinces to which the Sclavonic tongue or the Greek religion gives her a claim of affinity. Under these legitimate consequences of the principle of nationality and of races, there are seeds enough of future wars to explain the ardor with which kings and kaisers are arming, and to justify an indefinite postponement of the millennium.

In whatever way the trial of strength may end, there is little prospect of any increase of rational freedom. A continuance or even increase of gigantic armaments, and a constant state of hostile watchfulness, are not likely to be favorable to internal reform or constitutional education. Should Prussia overcome France in the wager of battle, and succeed in fusing the whole German-speaking people into one compact and manageable power, she will, with her admirable martial organization, and probable future maritime development, become undoubtedly the most formidable of European States. The remarkable vigor of her growth, and the *élan* with which she has seized her present positon, seem to indicate the upward course of one of those great States which have at different periods overshadowed the rest of Europe, and provoked coalitions to restrain their inordinate ambition. All the great powers have had alliances formed against them. The House of Austria, both in its Spanish and German branches, was thought dangerous to national independence, and both Henry of Navarre and Richelieu strove to form a general combination against it. France under Louis XIV and Napoleon, Great Britain in our Revolution, and Russia in the Crimean war, have had to contend with the united forces of jealous rivals. Prussia, wielding the power of the mediæval German empire, and guided by the genius of Bismark and Von Moltke, may well appear formidable enough to call forth a new coalition.

In the old days, when the balance of power was carefully watched, the small States acted as buffers to prevent collisions, or as auxiliaries in war to the great powers. Holland was then an important ally, and even Savoy, under the skilful diplomacy of her dukes, was not only courted, but derived such accretions of power as to become the germ of the kingdom of Italy. Now that so few small independencies are left, and that military science demands so great an expenditure, and wields such enormous masses as are compatible with the resources of a first-class power only, the small bits of independent territory can scarcely hope for better things than to form part of the spoil of the victor in the great contests of the military giants who, by their own expansion, are brought face to face.

Altogether, with the various questions ready to ripen into war; with the tranquillity of France dependent on the life of a single man; with the people of half the continent, and even of England, in a semi-revolutionary condition; with the Governments intent only on repression, or studying the most feasible mode of trebling their armies, Europe cannot be said to present a hopeful promise. If at home we are exempt from many of these evils, the European may console himself by reflecting that even in war he does not pay as high taxes as the citizen of the model republic in time of peace; that he is not forced to buy their goods for the emolument of rich manufacturers; and that if the conscription seizes him, it is against a foreign enemy that he is marched, not hounded on by spoil-seeking demagogues against his own countrymen. In the economy of the world, if we look closely, we find a good many marks of a compensatory system.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEORGE H. BOKER,
SECRETARY.

5 16 1m

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.

5 20 31t

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D.

OFFICE, NO. 424 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1867.

The INTEREST IN GOLD, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, DUE JUNE 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons therefor, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, New York.

(Signed) WILLIAM J. PALMER,
Treasurer.

5 21 tuthsa1ot

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION OF Directors of the CHESNUT HILL IRON ORE COMPANY will be held at No. 327 WALNUT street, Philadelphia, on the 17th June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

P. R. PYNE, Secretary

5 31 12t

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpetings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths,
Great Variety, Lowest Cash Prices.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET,

(Below the Girard House).

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE

IS REMOVED

FROM THE OLD STAND TO

No. 11 South NINTH Street.

5 27 R. L. KNIGHT & SON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY of Philadelphia, June 3, 1867.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Whereas, Colonel WILLIAM RIDDLE, a respectable citizen of Philadelphia, was brutally beaten by several persons, on the 7th of May last, at the house of William Ovens, Twentieth street, below Pine, in the Seventh Ward of this city, in consequence whereof he has since died, be it known that, in pursuance of the Resolution of the Councils of Philadelphia, approved this date, the sum of five hundred dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the murderer, or murderers of Colonel William Riddle, and of the accessories to his murder, and of the persons in any way engaged in the attack made upon him, which resulted in his death.

[SEAL.] MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 3t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manayunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.

6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,

5 28 1J29 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A KEY TO THE BANKRUPT ACT.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.

Printed from the Official Copy, Annotated, Digested, and provided with a copious Index, for the easy and convenient reference of the Legal Profession and of Business Men. By G. MORGAN ELDRIDGE, of the Philadelphia Bar. Octavo, paper covers, price 50 cents; cloth, $1.

A most perfect, complete, and comprehensive work, embodying all that it is essential to know on this all engrossing subject. It is well worthy the careful study of every citizen of the United States, and the more so from the fact that in certain cases power is given the creditor to force his debtor into involuntary bankruptcy.

Sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, by

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

NOS. 614 AND 617 SANSOM STREET,

5 30 thstu12t Philadelphia.

"WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR."—No other work can compare with this in the extent and completeness of its sketches, or the accuracy of its statements. It is prepared under the sanction and approval of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and is, therefore, the standard work on the subject. The variety of its sketches gives it a charm that causes every reader to be interested and delighted with it. Our terms are liberal, and the demand for the work is so great that energetic agents easily make from $100 to $200 per month. The work is just issued and the field is new.

Energetic men and ladies wanted to canvass the city of Philadelphia, and other towns. Address or call on ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,

No. 502 CHESNUT Street,

5 22 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Pillegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10 No. 1185 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,

5 27 stuth6m No. 309 N. SECOND Street.

For the Evening Telegraph.

THE FORSAKEN.

BY E. LUCIEN RICHIE.

Another morn has rolled away;
Another sun declined afar;
Another night succeeded day,
And still another blazing star
Been trimm'd, and set in azure sky,
To light the angels passing by:

And yet, no tidings from the land;
No herald bright from o'er the sea,
Or welcome message from the hand
Of Love has ever come to me,
Since on that golden summer's day,
I, trusting, gave my heart away.

Oh! sudden joy, and blissful dream:
Oh! charming hour, and story true,
How very near to me you seem,
And yet, art lost to earthly view
As angel bright, or vision fair,
While homeward winging through the air!

Alas! the loved one's far away,
And naught on earth can solace bring:
Alone, alone, all night, all day,
With bleeding heart and broken wing,
As wounded bird, I turn to fly,
But find it sweeter far—to die.

In shadow-land my soul doth dwell,
Where blighted Hope lies down to dream,
And faintly whispers, "*All is well,*"
As swiftly down the troubled stream
The life-bark glides to mystic shore
For rest; and voyage thence—no more.

H. G.'s Autograph.

Don't sign it, Horace! Don't you offer bail;
Let Southern bondmen take Jeff. out of jail.
Beware! Posterity will read your name,
Joined with a traitor's on a page of shame.
"Oh! never fear," says Horace, as his eye
Gleams like the moon upon a twilight sky;
"That's good advice, but I don't need to heed it;
I write so bad, posterity can't read it!"

—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MEETING OF THE PARK COMMISSION.—An adjourned meeting of the above Commissioners took place yesterday at the Mayor's office, Hon. Morton McMichael, President, in the chair, and Joseph F. Marcer, President of Common Council, Secretary. Present—Messrs. Brown, Cuyler, Dixie, Graeff, Kneass, Meade, Phillips, Price, Remak, Sperling, and Welsh.

In answer to a communication sent to the City Controller as to appropriations for land purchases, improvements, etc., the following reply was received:—"The appropriation for improvements embraces all costs, except the salary of the Superintendent, and being in one item, it could not be separated, except by examination of each bill, which would involve a delay of some weeks. The subjoined statement will, I trust, prove satisfactory:—For improvements of Fairmount Park from 1857 to date in 1867, inclusive, $129,143·68; cost of Sedgely Park, $75,000; Lansdown estate, $84,953·30; making a total of $289,096·99.

A communication was received from Mr. Hyneman in reference to sprinkling roads at Park, which was referred to Committee on Superintendence and Police.

A communication was also received in reference to erecting a bridge over the Schuylkill at Bridge street, which was referred to Committee on Plans and Improvements.

The President announced the following Committees:—

On Land, Purchases, and Damages—Messrs. Eli K. Price, H. M. Phillips, William Sellers, N. B. Browne, and Joshua Spering.

On Plans and Improvements—Messrs. Theodore Cuyler, General G. G. Meade, Joseph Harrison, Jr., Strickland Kneass, and Frederick Graeff.

On Finance—Messrs. John Welsh, N. B. Browne, Wm. Sellers, Joseph Harrison, Jr., and Gustav Remak.

On Auditing—Messrs. John C. Cresson, Strickland Kneass, Frederick Graeff, H. M. Phillips, and Charles Dixey.

On Superintendence and Police—Messrs. Joshua Spering, G. Remak, General Meade, C. Dixey, and Joseph F. Marcer.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Morton McMichael, General Meade, Joseph F. Marcer, N. B. Browne, Eli K. Price, Theo. Cuyler, John Welsh, John C. Cresson, and Joshua Spering.

Mr. Kneass submitted a plan showing a portion of the grounds to be improved, which was referred.

The Commission then adjourned, to meet on Saturday next at 12 o'clock.

Before the finance Committee last evening, Messrs. Welsh, Brown, Harrison, and Kneass appeared on the part of the Park Commission, and represented that they were ready to go to work, but having no money, they were compelled to consult the Finance Committe on that important subject. They asked for an appropriation of $20,000 in addition to the $15,000 provided for in the loan bill, to carry out the improvements this year. The Committee agreed on an appropriation of $15,000.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, at the Blockley Almshouse, President George Erety in the Chair.

The House Agent reported the whole number in the house:—Saturday, June 8, 1867, 2802; same time last year, 2909; decrease, 107.

Admitted within the last two weeks, 215; births, 8; deaths, 48; discharged, 139; eloped, 49; number of persons granted lodgings, 94; meals, 277. The Steward reported the house receipts at $671·26. The Out-door Agent reported having collected for support cases, $865·50.

Total number of males in the house, 1171; females, 1631. Total number of males and females in insane department, less assistants, 565.

The monthly report of the Board of Visitors was presented, showing an expenditure for medicines of $76·73; groceries, $807·25; coal, $46·75; wood, $23. Total expenditures, $951·37.

Whole number of persons receiving out-door relief:—Americans, 384; foreigners, 558; children, 1071. Total, 2013.

Mr. Haines offered the following:—That the Resident Physicians hereafter elected shall serve for the period of fifteen months from the time they shall commence their duties; and those already elected and acting, whose terms would expire on the 1st of October next, are continued until January 1, 1868; and the existing rules are modified to conform to this change. Laid over.

The Steward's requisitions were then read and approved, and orders were directed to be drawn for their payment. Adjourned.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.—Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, an explosion took place at Hayes & Ellis' lumber yard and steam saw mill, No. 4752 Frankford avenue. The explosion was caused by an accumulation of gas in the furnace under the boilers. It appears that a quantity of shavings had been placed in the furnace by the fireman, who was firing up preparatory to starting the engine, which caused the gas to accumulate to such an extent that the doors of the furnaces flew open, and the gas rushed out, causing the walls round the boilers, about six feet high, to be thrown down. The supports are also knocked from under the boilers, and it will be necessary to reset the boilers before they can be used. At the time of the disaster, a number of the workmen were standing in front of the boilers, two of whom—James Stewart, the engineer, and Samuel Hart, a workman—were slightly scorched in their backs. The boilers are side by side, and are each twenty-five horse power, and have been in use about four teen years. They were examined about Christmas, and are considered sound, although before being again used they will be thoroughly overhauled. It is thought that the damages will be repaired in a few days, and that but little delay in consequence will be caused by the accident.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRAND PRIZE CONCERT of the renowned American Glee Association will be one of the finest entertainments ever given in this city. There are engaged for the occasion the best talent available, among whom will be found the well-known pianist, M. Alexander Wolowski; Mr. J. M. Perry, of the Typographical Association; Miss Sallie Dickinson, Miss Kate Palmer, of the Chesnut Street Theatre, and several of the first-class Glee Clubs of the city. Persons visiting the Musical Fund Hall this evening will be entertained with music of rare excellence.

OPENING CONCERT.—The stage at the Horticultural Hall to-night will have the same beautiful decorations of flowers, tropical plants, etc., which have called forth such encomiums during the Bazaar. This delightful feature will be very agreeable to the eye, and will not disturb the sound, it is thought. There is every prospect of a large audience.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·28	MOON RISES	1·28
SUN SETS	7·30	HIGH WATER	9·35

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEO. MORRISON COATES, J. PRICE WETHERILL, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	May 25
Malta	Liverpool	New York	May 28
Bremen	Southampton	New York	May 28
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	May 29
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	May 29
Mississippi	Havre	New York	May 30
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	May 31
Cimbria	Hamburg	New York	June 1
Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	June 1
Cork	Liverpool	New York	June 1
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	June 2
Persia	Liverpool	New York	June 2
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	June 4
Wesser	Southampton	New York	June 4
Melita	Liverpool	Philada	June 8

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Concordia	New York	Antwerp	June 12
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	June 12
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	June 15
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	June 15
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	June 15
Baltic	New York	Bremen	June 15
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	June 15

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Columbia	New York	Havana	June 13
Orsica	New York	Havana	June 15
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	June 15
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	June 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 15
G. Washington	New York	New Orleans	June 15
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June —

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent ca l at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr John Johnson, McBride, Cienfuegos, G. C. Carson & Co.
Schr N. H. Benedict, Ellis, New Haven, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr H. M. Miller, Miller, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr W. F. Cushing, Cook, Salem, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr T. Potter, Handy Wareham, Preston Coal Co.
Schr Emily H. Naylor, Somers, Boston, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, Boston, J. J. Dovey & Son.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, Sing Sing, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Rhode Island, Rose, New Haven, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, New Haven, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, Georgetown, D. C., Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr A. B. Russell, Heisler, Dennisville, Street & Co.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, Salem, Hammett & Neal.
Schr H. E. Sampson, Blake, Thomaston, Captain.
Str H. L. Gaw, ler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passed off the Ledge barque Sea Eagle, hence for Barbados; and off Bombay Hook a deeply laden brig, name unknown, bound up.
Schr Zouave, Williams, 1 day from Milford, with grain to James Barratt.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Somers, from Newburyport.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, from Boston.
Schr H. M. Miller, Miller, from Boston.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, from Boston.
Schr Rhode Island, Rose, from Egg Harbor.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, from Branford.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, from Providence.
Schr A. B. Russell, Heisler, from Dennisville.
Steamer J. D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Palmerston, Kolan, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Ship Oriental, Dunham, from London for Philadelphia, passed Deal 28th ult.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah 5th instant.
Steamer Alexandria, Platt, from Norfolk for Philadelphia, was detained by the weather at Fortress Monroe 8th inst.
Barque Colin E. McNeil, White, hence, at New Orleans 4th inst.
Brig Leopoldine, Schutze, from Baltimore for Philadelphia, at Old Point 7th inst.
Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, hence, at Providence 7th inst.
Schrs M. H. Read, Benson, and J. P. Cake, Endicott, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 8th inst.
Schr E. Ewing, hence, at New London 7th inst.
Schrs G. H. Squires, Timmons, and E. Barnes, Clifford, hence, at Fall River 7th inst.
Schrs Mary Riley, and L. M. Warren, Warren, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst, and sailed again.
Schr R. Borden, Borden, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 8th inst.
Schrs Revenue, Gandy, and H. Blackman, Steelman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 7th inst.
Schr Belle R. Hull, Driscoll, hence, at Stonington 8th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, hence, at Norwich 7th inst.
Schr M. R. Somers, Somers, hence for Mobile, was passed 8th inst., off Halterns, lying to.
Schrs J. H. Marvel, and Seven Stars, Phillips, hence, at Richmond 7th inst.
Schr J. S. Terry, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 7th inst.
Schr Ella Amsden, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, ashore on Noman's Land, is reported to have lost her keel, and some of the bottom planking has come off. She has been stripped.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Captain Sprague, late master of the brig Kurea, desires to warn shipmasters trading to St. Domingo against a dangerous reef, not laid down in the chart nor noticed in any sailing directions, and on which he lost his vessel May 6, 1867.

It is about five miles south of Cabello Bay, Saona Island, the SE. extremity of St. Domingo Island. At low water it is nearly a wash, and apparently from 1000 to 2000 yards long, and 2000 yards wide.

At St. Domingo City, where Captain Sprague went in his boat for assistance, nothing was known of the existence of this danger.

The authorities at Washington have been communicated with in reference to it, and it is believed that our vessels of war will be instructed to determine its position and extent.

As Captain Sprague went back to his vessel and removed the cargo he had a good opportunity to determine the distance of the shoal from Saona.

On the 18th of May, 1867, on the south head of the curved breakwater of the port of Leghorn, besides the present lenticular lantern with a red light, another similar light of a white color will be shown, situated two metres perpendicularly below the red one.

The second white light is thirteen metres above the sea, and has been added to prevent the sea light of Meloria from being mistaken for that of the same color at the southern head of the breakwater of the harbor.

A green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid sixteen fathoms north of a vessel sunk near the English and Welsh Grounds Lightvessel.

The buoy lies in seven fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following mark and compass bearings:—

A clump of trees on Bleadon Hill in line with the west point of Middle Hope beach, S. ½ W.

English and Welsh Grounds Lightvessel E.SE., distant nine-tenths of a mile.

South west Patch Buoy N. by E., distant one mile.

By order. P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, May 23, 1867.

Official information has been received that since the 1st day of October, 1866, the light at the extremity of the breakwater of the port of Berdianak has been replaced by two colored lights. The light at the southeast extremity of the breakwater is a fixed red light, and the one at the northwest extremity is a fixed green light, both elevated seventeen feet above the level of the sea.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., May 27, 1867.

NOTICE TO PILOTS.

Pilots will please observe that on and after June 15, all vessels arriving at New York from the following ports will be boarded from the hospital ship in the lower bay, namely, from all ports south of 24 degrees N. latitude, the Mexican ports, the Spanish Main, Northern Brazil, and the west coast of Africa; also, all vessels from ports where cholera prevailed at the time of departure, or upon which cases of cholera have occurred during the passage.

JOHN SWINBURNE, Health Officer.
Quarantine, S. I., June 7, 1867.

MEDICAL.

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OR PAIN DESTROYER,

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SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH.
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Two cases Colored Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
Fine French Percales, 37½ cents per yard.
Stripe Poplins, 50 cents per yard.
A cheap lot of Plaid Goods, 28 cents per yard.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! Very cheap.

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White Piques, 50, 56, 62½, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Plaid Muslins, very cheap.
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BARGAINS!

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Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20 cents.
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Pillow case Muslins, 22 and 25 cents.
Scotch Dress Ginghams, 30 cents, worth 40 cents.
All-wool Spring Shawls, $3.
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Power-loom Table Linens, 65, 75, and 88 cents.
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Gloves, etc.
Hosiery at reduced prices.
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Linen Drills, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
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White Pique, 50 cents. Corded do., 62½ and 75 cents.
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Novelties Opening Daily,
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—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
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Thread Veils from $2·50.

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—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 40 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap 6 9 1m

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Black Barege and Grenadine Shawls.
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Fine Stock Spring and Summer Shawls.
5,000 Shawls, all new, $2·00 to $9·00.

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Elegant Silk Sacques, for good custom.
Prices reduced on Cloaks and Mantles.
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Single width and 2 yards wide Hernani.
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All the new materials for these, 37½ cents to $1·00 per yard.
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April, 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

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2	Camel's Hair Shawls, $3000 each	6,000
3	Handsome Lace Shawls, $250 each	750
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PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Company, N. S. READ, Secretary.

Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th instant, notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz., the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

Respectfully, yours, etc.,

GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

The Office of the Company will be opened to the public in a few days, of which due notice will be given.

AMUSEMENTS.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1867.

Maximilian's Impeachment of Napoleon the Third.

We imagine that Maximilian's final proclamation must be pleasant reading in the Tuileries just now! The unhappy prince, evidently in anticipation of a violent death, does not hesitate to speak in terms of equal plainness and bitterness of the perfidious French Emperor, through whose machinations he has been brought into his present wretched condition. He avers that he came to Mexico not only animated by the purest motives, but "called and protected by the Emperor of France," whom he charges with having "cowardly and infamously abandoned" him, "at the demand of the United States, after having uselessly spent the forces and treasure and shed the blood of her sons and your own." And then he adds, in a burst of denunciatory eloquence which must thrill every heart:—

"When the news of my fall and death reaches Europe, all the monarchs of Charlemagne's country will demand of the Napoleon dynasty an account of my blood, and of the German, Belgian, and French blood shed in Mexico. *Before the whole world Napoleon the Third will be covered with shame from head to foot.* To-day he has already seen his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, my august brother, praying for my life to the United States, and myself a prisoner of war in the hands of the Republican Government, and with my crown and my heart torn in pieces."

There has hardly been such a terrible arraignment of a monarch as this is recorded in history. It cannot but produce a profound impression throughout Europe. Nor can Napoleon the Third remain at ease under it. There is too much basis of fact for it to rest upon. Powerful as he is, he can hardly endure to be impeached before the bar of public opinion all over the world for acts which "cover him with shame from head to foot."

We have no sympathy with the French Emperor. We remember that the Mexican scheme was one of avowed and undisguised hostility to the United States in our hour of deepest distress. It was, virtually, a foreign intervention on behalf of the Rebellion, and intended to contribute to the overthrow of the American republic. We shall sincerely regret Maximilian's death, if it shall occur, but the responsibility for his blood will rest where he himself has placed it, on the head of Napoleon the Third.

The Approaching Judicial Campaign in our State.

To-day the Democratic State Convention meets at Harrisburg to nominate a candidate for the position of Supreme Judge, made vacant by the expiration of the term of office of the Hon. George W. Woodward. There seems to be but two leading candidates, the present incumbent and the Hon. George Sharswood. As the Chief Justice is understood to positively decline a re-election, there is little cause for doubt but that Judge Sharswood will receive the nomination. It is idle and unjust to deny to a really honorable man the merit which is his due. We do not desire to underrate Judge Sharswood. On the contrary, we will give him all the praise he can desire. He is a lawyer of ripe experience, an author of high legal repute, and, undoubtedly, a Christian gentleman. It is well for the Republican party to be alive to his merits, as they will convince it that, in order to defeat such a candidate, a most excellent selection must be made by us. The only effect of the choice of the Democracy should be to nerve us to the selection of our very best man. We have already referred to the absolute necessity of discarding local influences. It is time that the folly of giving a nomination to the west or east of the State be abandoned. We must take the purest, the ablest, and the best candidate available. We do not favor any particular gentleman. Provided the candidate possesses the requisites of success, he will have our earnest support. We earnestly urge on our delegates to be careful in their choice.

Two-thirds of the battle is fought when the nominee is announced. Half the responsibility of the campaign rests on the delegates who meet at Williamsport. If a good standard-bearer is selected, one whose record is clear, we can make a vigorous fight and win. If an inferior candidate be put up, Judge Sharswood will be elected. It must be remembered—and we call attention to the fact to nerve our voters to renewed exertions—that the majority in the State is extremely small. A change of ten thousand votes would lose us Pennsylvania, so that every exertion is needed. We must be as wise as the serpent, and the first display of wisdom must be in the proper selection of a candidate for the Judgeship of the Commonwealth.

The Next Presidency.

The New York *Times* declares in favor of General Grant for the next Presidency, and treats its readers to a column-and-a-half eulogy of that distinguished officer. It sums up all its sentiments, however, in a few words:—

"Public sentiment tends strongly to the nomination of General Grant for next President. Unless something unusual happens to turn this rising tide of opinion, it will become resistless before the party conventions meet. The feeling that he is the man for the crisis is not confined strictly to any party—though, of course, it is strongest in the Union ranks. But the mass of the Democratic party—those less wedded to party than to the country—would not regret the election of a man whose devotion to the public good has always been supreme, and who has rendered services to the Union which the nation can never forget. Nor is there any reason to believe the people of the Southern States would regard his election as galling to their pride or in any way hostile to their welfare."

We are opposed to a public journal, this far advance of the election, declaring for any candidate. We do not know what changes may take place before the meeting of the Convention in 1868, and, therefore, view with distrust any attempt to prejudice the case and compel the selection of a candidate. It is wiser to see the course of public opinion a year hence, and not give subjects for argument to the enemy, by declaring one candidate pre-eminently fitted, to the detriment of others.

The Case of the Murderer Cole.

The examination of General Cole on the charge of murdering Mr. Hiscock, a member of the New York Constitutional Convention, has resulted in his commitment for trial for murder in the first degree. It is stated that when this conclusion was announced by the committing magistrate before whom the examination took place, the prisoner for the first time seemed to realize the awful nature of the deed he had committed, and the gravity of the circumstances by which he had surrounded himself.

It would seem impossible, under any just administration of law, for this man to escape conviction and punishment. The fact of the murder is beyond dispute. It was committed in broad daylight, in a public house, and in the presence of a number of witnesses. Even if the prisoner's contradictory, and in many respects incredible, statement be taken as true, it furnishes no justification for his crime; and we hardly see how the convenient plea of insanity, by which so many murderers have escaped justice, can avail in this case.

It is a singular thing, and well worthy of public attention, that the only justification set up in this and similar cases—the commission of adultery—is not even a criminal offense under the laws of the State of New York, and of many other States; and yet jury after jury has been found which has refused to convict in similar cases, until it has become almost a settled precedent that no jury will convict a man of murder who slays the polluter of his wife. The strange spectacle is thus presented of a public sentiment which, on the one hand, refuses to affix the stigma of crime to certain acts in the statute-book, so that they may be prosecuted to legal and deserved punishment, and yet on the other justifies, in effect, the penalty of death for the same offense when inflicted by the aggrieved and injured party! If adultery is such a crime as public sentiment generally seems to regard it whenever the slayer of an adulterer is on trial, then, surely, unless we desire to see men take the law into their own hands, and become judge, jury, and executioner all in one, this crime ought to be recognized as such, and subjected to the severest penalties.

In the case under consideration there is reason to doubt the entire statement of the prisoner, or, taken just as he makes it, it utterly fails to excuse such a deed of cold-blooded murder as he has committed. The trial will take place in November next, and will attract very general attention. Public sentiment just now in New York seems to be quite aroused over the matter. Whether it will not lapse into indifference, or even into maudlin sympathy with the criminal, remains to be seen.

In a speech in Cincinnati, Judge Kelley threatened confiscation, whereupon the Memphis *Ledger* asks:—

"How long would a man who had settled on a tract of land from which the owner had been driven by confiscation, live to enjoy it? Let Mr. Kelley try the experiment."

—We have here a deliberate threat that in case confiscation should be attempted, all the people who received the land from the General Government would be assassinated. The publication of such a paragraph is a more powerful argument in favor of confiscation than any advanced by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens. If such was the sentiment of the majority of the South, we should say, "Try the experiment." A contumacious adherence to Rebellion would necessitate universal confiscation, and the *Ledger* furnishes us with a powerful argument in behalf of such a necessity. We do not think that, under such military law as would accompany confiscation, even Judge Kelley need have any fear of an attack. With such a spirit as would call for such a measure, a stringent law would not be wanting. We advise the *Ledger* not to furnish us with such strong arguments in favor of the step.

A Curious Escape.—It will be remembered that a story was telegraphed to us of a passenger on the Hudson River Railroad, who had a large sum of money on his person, and imagined that all his fellow-travellers were robbers. To the terror of his neighbors, he brandished a pistol, and displayed a desire to rid the world of one of the many "Robin Hoods" who surrounded him. At last, he left the car, and was not heard of again. Hence it was supposed that he had committed suicide by jumping into the Hudson river. He has, however, turned up all safe. It seems that he jumped out into the darkness from an express train which was running at high speed, and, after he had rolled an incredible distance, he came to a stop astride of a fence—not only surviving this little feat, but coming off unscathed.

It is astonishing the number of these perilous leaps which are made without injury. We have had two instances within a fortnight of conductors being thrust from their trains by fearful passengers, when the cars were running along at the rate of twenty miles an hour, who were able to get up and limp off in the direction of their trains, with no more serious result from the experience in either case than a vigorous shaking-up. The interesting query arises, "Do railroad travellers also possess the nine lives allotted to cats?"

The Legislature of Texas, in 1866, having no better way to remove loyal Judges, and wishing to protect the guerillas of the State, abolished the Judicial Districts in which Union men were elected Judges. General Sheridan declares that act null and void, and directs the Judges elected to perform their duties.

Failures of National Banks.—The following is a list of National Banks that have failed, and are now in the hands of receivers, with the amount of circulating notes issued to each:—The First National Bank of Attica, New York, $45,000; the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C., $180,000; the Venango National Bank of Franklin, Pa., $85,000; the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis, Tenn., $90,000; the First National Bank of Newton, Mass., $130,000; the First National Bank of Selma, Ala., $85,000; the First National Bank of New Orleans, La., $180,000. In addition to these, two banks have taken up their bonds and deposited lawful money in the Treasury of the United States to the amount of their outstanding circulation, viz.:—The First National Bank of Carondelet, New Orleans, $25,500; the First National Bank of Columbia, New Orleans, $11,990, making a total of $632,490, which has reverted to the Government, upon the return and destruction of which an equal amount of circulation will be at the disposal of the Comptroller of the Currency for distribution, according to the terms and conditions prescribed in the National Currency act, subject to the same rules that governed the distribution of the amount originally authorized by the act of Congress.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that the Champs de Mars was appropriately chosen for an exhibition destined to bristle with cannon and other warlike appliances, and the *Saturday Review* declares that the most valuable lesson to be learned from great exhibitions is that the art of war is, after all, the progressive art, and that year by year cannon grow bigger, shells more murderous, and small arms more effective. The great caricaturist of Paris expresses the same idea in representing a man being dragged out of the muzzle of an exhibition gun, into which he had crawled to steal the charge, which he had heard was worth £40. The truth is, visions of an era of peace are likely to remain only visions for a long time to come. To become realities requires an essential change in human nature, and that does not seem to be at hand just yet.

The profound sympathy of the entire civilized world will follow the expedition that yesterday left England for Africa in search of Dr. Livingstone. The latest news from Africa has fortunately revived the hope that the report of the death of the celebrated traveller is untrue. An interesting statement of all the reasons for this belief was recently given by Sir Roderick I. Murchison, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, in an address.

White men having refused to accept reappointments in the city government of Mobile from General Pope, General Swayne has directed the vacancies to be filled with colored men. This is right, but it shows that loyal men should have been chosen at the first.

General Hunt, of Colorado, has been authorized to raise troops by General Sherman, who, in his letter, says that prudence on the part of the whites will prevent trouble with the Indians.

LOSSES BY FIRE IN MAY, 1867.

The following is a list of fires in the United States during the month of May, 1867, involving a loss of $20,000 and upwards:—

Mon.	Place.	Description of Property.	Loss.
1...	New York	Ship Hibernia	$100,000
2...	Philadelphia	Dry goods	30,000
2...	Fairport, N. Y.	Woollen factory	20,000
3...	Cincinnati	Soap works, etc.	125,000
3...	Chicago	Merchant's Hotel	150 000
3...	Chicago	Elevator	350,000
3...	Chicago	Store	35 000
3...	Fond du Lac	Lewis House, etc.	35,000
4...	Rochester, N. Y.	Palmer's Block	100,000
4...	Chicago	Stores	65 000
5...	Fishersville, N. H.	Storehouse	20 000
5...	Camoridge, Ill.	Business p't of town	100,000
8...	Red Bank, N. J.	Steamer Sea Bird	30 000
6...	Wooster, Ohio	Store, etc.	25,000
7...	Peralia, Ill.	Flour mills	30,000
7...	Memphis	Navy Yard buildin's	200,000
7...	Dry Town, Cal.	Part of town	20,000
8...	San Francisco	Buildings	23,000
13...	Darby, Pa.	Woollen mills	175,000
14...	Chicago	Grain drying house	80,000
17...	Chicago	Soap factory	100,000
17...	Idaho City	Part of town	150 000
17...	Thomaston, Ga.	Stores	50,000
18...	San Francisco	Furniture stores	50,000
20...	Wellsville, N. Y.	Flour mills	80,000
21...	New Orleans	Buildings	40,000
28...	Cincinnati	Furniture stores	30,000

Total loss in May	$2,129,000
Total loss in April	2,960,000
Total loss in March	3 000 000
Total loss in February	4 405,000
Total loss in January	4,043,000
Total loss since January 1, 1867	$16,528,000

Mr. Chickering.—A correspondent of the London *Star*, writing from Paris, says:—"The unveiling of the statue of Liszt, which Mr. Chickering has ordered for his private residence in New York, added to the interest of an entertainment given by him at the Exhibition last Thursday (May 23). The numerous artists present agreed in the expression of their entire satisfaction at the likeness and artistic merit of this work. No less than seventy artists, literary men, and private friends were invited to this *fête*, which took place in the Cercle International."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA CHILDREN'S HOME will take place TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, June 12, at the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Dr. J. G. Butler's), on WALNUT Street, west of Thirty-ninth, at 8 o'clock.
The Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS and A. A. WILLITS will make addresses. 6 11 2t

REV. ROBERT COLLYER, OF CHICAGO, will lecture at UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN, on TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The True Christ." 6 10 2t*

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS REquest that contributions in aid of the Sufferers and Families of the deceased by the late calamity on Sansom street, be sent to the Mayor of the city, MORTON McMICHAEL, to be distributed by the following Committee appointed by him:—

J. G. FELL,	J. EDGAR THOMSON,
WM. McKEHEAD,	JOHN FARNUM,
D. B. CUMMINS,	JOHN O JAMES.
COMMITTEE.	
Wm. I. Miskey,	Joseph T. Thomas,
Samuel Jeanes,	Wm. Sellers,
Charles Evans, Quarry st.,	Joshua Lippincott, Sixth
W. I. Blanchard,	street,
Edward Parrish,	Wm. B. Thomas,
S. Morris Wain,	Joseph B. Meyers,
Matthew Baird,	Alan Wood,
Edward Williams,	John Hunsworth,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Robt. Wood, Ridge avenue,
Wm. P. Jenks,	Hugh McIlvain, [6 11 6
Wm. H. King, Sansom st.,	Wm. J. Horstmann.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEETING FOR WORSHIP.—NATHAN PAGE, approved Minister of the Gospel, from Massachusetts, and a member of the Religious Society of Friends, expects to hold a meeting for Divine Worship IN THE BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE, ON THIRD STREET, GERMANTOWN, On THIRD-DAY EVENING, the 11th instant, at 7½ o'clock. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend. 11*

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR

It is stated for the intelligence of the members of a Joint Committee inadequately informed by an item in the "Memorial" and "Tribute" books, that the Treasurer, after the correction of estimates by the actual audit of his accounts, paid into the General Treasury, on the afternoon of November 26, 1864, a balance of $2259 16 (including $25 contributed by Mr. John Martha), raising the acknowledgment of $8500 35 to $10,768 61.

ROBERT A. MAXWELL, Chairman.
Philadelphia, June 11, 1867. 6 11

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND FAIR.
A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND FAIR, in aid of the BUILDING FUND of the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northern Liberties, will be held in the Lecture Room of the Church (Coates street below Fourth,) on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst., opening each day at 5 o'clock.]
In addition to the Festival, a large collection of USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES will be offered for sale.
The friends of the Church and the cause are respectfully invited. 6 11 3t*

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL WILL be given by the Ladies of the HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 13 and 14, at the old BARTRAM GARDEN, now the residence of A. M. Eastwick, Esq., on the Schuylkill, below Gray's Ferry.
Tickets 25 cents. To be had at the entrance gate of the Garden. Spruce and Pine Streets and Darby Railroad will convey visitors to within a short distance of the Garden. Ample room for carriages. Festival open from 10 A. M. to 7½ P. M. Hermann's Band will be in attendance. 6 11 3t

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Cutaneous Eruptions, as Blotches, Pimples, Boils, etc., are quickly removed by a short course of these remedies: the Ointment gives a clearness and transparency to the complexion, while the Pills purify the blood of all those humors which, otherwise seeking outlet, force themselves to the surface and disfigure the face and neck with such unsightly blotches, pimples, etc. No toilet table should be without the Ointment.
Sold by all Druggists. 6 11 uthsa6t

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4p6t

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
5 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO, at their warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
4 23 4p Philadelphia.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29] UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 13 to 48 Hours!

SWAYNE'S	ALL-HEALING	OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S	ALL-HEALING	OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S	ALL-HEALING	OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S	ALL-HEALING	OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S	ALL-HEALING	OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S	ALL-HEALING	OINTMENT.

Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists 3 2 stuthp

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCRIP WANTED.
DREXEL & CO.,
6 3 1m NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD ST.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLE'S, No. 1247 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work. Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour.
Agents wanted. 5 15 1m4p

REMOVAL.—BANKS, DINMORE & CO. have removed their SCALE MANUFACTORY from FIFTEENTH and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, to Messrs. ABBOTT & CO.'S old stand, northwest corner of NINTH and MELON Streets, Philadelphia. 6 11 1t 5 6t

JOHNSTON & SELDEN, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

JOHN V. B. HAHN, PLASTERER, 6 11 6t rp* No. 1351 SPRING GARDEN Street.

FOR SALE—ONE SUPERIOR COW AND Calf worth $100. Inquire at No. 223 PRICE street, Germantown. 6 11 3t*

$10,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON Mortgage, by ROBT. McKINLEY
11* No. 39 North FIFTH Street.

$3500 TO INVEST UPON MORTGAGE. Apply to A. FITLER, Conveyancer, No. 21 North SIXTH Street. 3t*

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.
Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.
The best Cutters and Workmen employed.
Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 1m 3 4p

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

DOWN RIVER—MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, at 9 o'clock, from Second Pier above ARCH Street, Steamer SWAN, for Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, and Bombay Hook.
Wednesdays and Saturdays the SWAN may be Chartered for EXCURSIONS. 5 29 1m*

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Steamers leave Fairmount Park (foot of Coates street), EVERY HALF HOUR, FOR LAUREL HILL CEMETERY, AND THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.
First boat leaving Fairmount at 7 20 A. M.; last boat at 6 35 P. M. Last boat leaving Falls of Schuylkill at 6 35 P. M 6 5 1m

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m 4p*

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 13m 4p*

KELTY CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS OF
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW SHADES.
SWISS, FRENCH, NOTTINGHAM, AND APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAIN GOODS BY THE YARD.
WINDOW SHADES, ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL SIZES.
WINDOW SHADES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF THE ABOVE GOODS, AND ARE SELLING AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES AS CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
4 29 mth s26trp] 723 CHESNUT St.

THOMPSON BLACK & SON,
BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA,
DEALERS IN
FINE TEAS
AND
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.
Goods delivered in any part of the city, or packed securely for the country. [5 30 stuthsmrp

CLARET WINE.
500 CASES
HIGH AND MEDIUM GRADES CLARET,
Our Own Importation and Bottling,
FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT THE BUYER,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuthsa6p] PHILADELPHIA.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY,
No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET
The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867. Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 29. [5 16 1m*4p
MARY E. HOUPT. MARY E. TAZEWELL.

CARPETINGS.
1867. SPRING. 1867.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
904
CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
OPENING
OF
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
NEW CARPETINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
100 PIECES
YARD AND A HALF WIDE
VELVETS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
1000 PIECES
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
500 PIECES
BEST MAKES
ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS
FOR
HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
CHOICE DESIGNS
FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
250 PIECES
English Royal Wilton Carpets.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
50 SHEETS
EXTRA QUALITY
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
904
CHESNUT STREET
100 PIECES
NEW CANTON MATTINGS,
WHITE
RED,
CHECKED, and
FANCY,
3 16 m4p]
ALL WIDTHS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE SANSOM STREET DISASTER.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS—RECOVERY OF MORE REMAINS—THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION—THEORIES OF THE EXPLOSION, ETC.

The shocking disaster of last Thursday evening still claims a great share of public attention, the scene of the explosion being daily visited by large numbers of people. The workmen prosecuted their labors in the ruins all day yesterday, but after the recovery of the remains of William Achuff, about half-past 11 o'clock in the morning, as stated in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, they met with no success until about 7 o'clock in the evening. The body of Mr. Henry Wolfrom was then recovered. It was found lying upon the face, with two heavy iron beams resting upon the back. The lower portion of the remains had been reached by the fire, but the face was so little injured that it was easily recognized. Mr. Wolfrom resided on Twenty-third street, between Chesnut and Market. He was fifty-two years of age, and, as formerly stated, leaves a wife and four children. This is the nineteenth body which has been recovered and identified.

The Coroner and his jury, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, visited the scene of the explosion, but were unable to examine the exploded boiler, as the *debris* cannot be removed until the search for the remains of the victims has terminated. The jury, however, examined a large piece of iron which had been torn from the boiler by the force of the explosion, and which indicated great strength in the material. A portion of the pipe leading to the steam gauge, the broken stop-valves, etc, are now in the Coroner's possession, and will receive due attention. The jury also visited the five-story house at No. 130 S. Eleventh street, which had been shattered by pieces of the boiler. No evidence was taken yesterday, but this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, the inquest will commence at the Pennsylvania Hospital, when the testimony of the wounded persons still cared for there will be taken. We learned, this morning, that there was no material change in the condition of any one of them.

The work in the ruins was resumed this morning, but the zeal of the volunteers appears to have flagged at last, and but five were at work. They found a piece of iron this morning, which is supposed to have formed a portion of the safety-valve. If this should prove to be the case, some light may be thrown at once upon the cause of the disaster. Messrs. Miller & Reader were also on the ground, superintending the removal of such portions of their machinery as were not rendered entirely worthless.

Mr. Tucker, one of Messrs. Geasey & Ward's employes, was likewise present, searching fruitlessly for a watch which he had in his vest pocket at the time of the explosion. He stated to our reporter that he could not account for his escape from the building. He was standing near Mr. Geasey at the time of the explosion. Suddenly the floor rose up, and the next thing he remembers was finding himself upon a pile of broken boards. He thinks he must have gone through one of the windows.

Among the laborers in the ruins this morning was a son of Mr. Hamilton, whose remains are still missing. Mrs. Shuman, the wife of another victim whose body is still buried in the *debris*, was also present. She was in deep distress at the untimely loss of her husband, and gave expression to her grief in loud and harrowing shrieks.

The back portion of the building fronting on Sansom street is in a very dangerous condition, and should receive the immediate attention of the authorities. The eastern wall leans over very much, and is liable at any moment to fall. Lives enough have been sacrificed in this unfortunate affair, and we hope that all further danger will be removed at once, by the demolition of everything which remains standing. A strong force of police are still on the ground, to keep all intruders at a distance.

The movements for

THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS

are still progressing vigorously. The Commercial Exchange subscription already amounts to about $700, and bids fair to reach $1000 in a short time. They request us to acknowledge the receipt of $25 from Lewis T. Brown; $5 from D. R. Baugh, J. N. Shriver & Co., Dr. William Stiles, Frank McGrath, and David N. Sinn, each; and $2·50 from E. S. Earley. A considerable amount has already been distributed among the families of the victims.

Mr. T. J. Mason, the Treasurer of the Home Missionary Society, acknowledges the receipt of $31 from the Church of the Covenant, Rev. Mr. Shiras, pastor.

The benefit given by the management of the Chesnut Street Theatre last evening, in aid of the sufferers, realized between $400 and $300. The coming benefit at the New American Theatre, on Friday evening next, should not be forgotten by our readers.

THEORIES OF THE EXPLOSION

are quite numerous, but it is impossible to arrive at anything conclusive on this point as yet. We have received several communications on the subject. The following, which presents a very scientific hypothesis, we present to our readers:—

"*To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:*—The explosion of the boiler in Geasey & Ward's mill on Thursday last, by which so many persons were killed, is an event which creates a ripple on the surface of society. If no lives had been lost, or none but the fireman's and engineer's, nothing like a sensation could have been realized. It is, perhaps, well that these shocking tragedies should occasionally occur, that the scientific world may be constantly called to the causes which lurk behind explosions, and which generally elude discovery. The great body of *savans* will have some pet theory to expound or to defend and may accordingly seek to construe the facts to their hypothesis. A few will endeavor to ascertain the real points in the case, without regard to "cherished convictions," and from these trace the origin of the casualty. This number, however, must prove quite feeble, and its voice be scarcely heard, even by its anxious friends. Hence the next catastrophe may repeat itself under the operation of the same law, and in subordination to the same force, and none be the wiser for the chastisement.

"In the late explosion there were several facts which became factors in our problem, viz.:—

"1. That from the time steam was shut off from the engine to the moment of the explosion, there was a period of about two hours.

"2. That the pump was not worked and no water was injected into the boiler during the interim.

"3. That after the fires in the flues had been renewed with intensity the steam gauge indicated only a pound of pressure to the square inch, and this upon examination by the engineer himself.

"4. That within a few minutes thereafter, with the fire of shavings still glowing and no reported change in the gauge, the boiler burst.

"These are the four facts upon which we must rest for a solution of the question. From these data our conclusions are to be drawn.

"There are three, and only three theories which can be brought forward under any pretense, to account for explosions of this nature. The first is that dangerous gases gathered in the chamber of the boiler, and by some inexplicable electrical change united, or otherwise developed force, and wrought the ruin. This hypothesis is not tenable, because the water supplied the boiler was the same as that used every day, and because every twenty-four hours the same variations of temperature were experienced.

"The second theory is, that the disaster happened from the high pressure of steam. This hypothesis is also untenable, because no intimations whatever were given by the boiler that the steam was straining its iron walls, and because the steam gauge, which had up to that hour never failed to index the pressure, declared the existence of no bursting force within.

"If, then, the explosion upon either of these theories cannot be explained, upon what hypothesis must a solution be had?

"By reference to a few well-established and indisputable facts, we may draw aside the veil which covers this mystery and disclose the cause.

"In all water whether pure or impure, a large quantity of air is locked up. This air is liberated by boiling, and when all has been set free, the liquid becomes what is known as distilled. If water in this condition be submitted to the action of heat, no ebullition takes place at 212 deg. Fahrenheit, or at the usual degree, whatever that may be. The mass remains perfectly quiescent, till it has stored up 60, 70, 80, 90, or even 100 degrees more of caloric and then, instead of boiling, as is customary with the natural fluid, it explodes into steam at one bound, and with violence. Whilst distilled water is thus impregnated with heat, agitation of it may precipitate the explosion. So, indeed, if a jet of water be thrown upon its face, the airless mass will be burst into vapor.

"Why water deprived of air will not boil, but always explode; why its agitation under high temperature will be attended with like results; or why the discharge of a few drops of the normal liquid on the surface will energize it into hissing steam, chemistry is unable to explain. The facts are hers, and have grown to be the familiar admonitions of the laboratory. Thrown to be the familiar admonitions of the laboratory.

"With these data at command, little difficulty seems to present itself in the problem before us. The four facts stated by the engineer show conclusively:—

"1. That the water in the boiler had been freed of its air and become distilled.

"2. That, consequently, no ebullition was possible under the usual temperature, and no steam was formed to drive the steam gauge up.

"3. That, when the water had reached 270 to 300 deg. Fahrenheit, the whole mass suddenly burst into steam.

"Without commenting upon the culpable ignorance of boiler-makers and engineers, it is admissible to suggest that every boiler should have a thermometric as well as a steam guage attached to it. Then the engineer, at any time, could readily determine:—

"First. What the boiling point of the water used by him might be in every normal case.

"Second. When this boiling point was ascending the scale (from the loss of air), without a corresponding increase of pressure to warrant it—in other words, assuming an abnormal status.

"The explosions of steamers and locomotives, after standing from fifteen minutes to half an hour, and the explosions that so frequently take place upon the instant of starting them after a rest, are chiefly attributable to the cause herein assigned, and might in all cases be avoided by the attachment of a reliable thermometer to the boiler, and by proper attention to it and the steam-guage on the part of the fireman.

"With these reflections, we await revelations from others.

A DISCIPLE OF TYNDALL.

THE ACADEMIES OF FINE ARTS AND NATURAL SCIENCES—THEIR PROPOSED REMOVAL TO THE PENN SQUARES.—It is a fact, well known to the larger portion of the community, that some of the more prominent and important public institutions of the "Quaker City" occupy buildings entirely inadequate in size. Thus we find that the Academy of Natural Sciences, with its varied collection of nature's curiosities and wonders of the organic world; with all the specimens and objects of interest yet brought to light, and in point of number hardly without equal, occupies a building large in itself, but too small for its contents. Its inadequacy in size prohibits effectually any perfect classification of the articles contained, or even that fair display which should enable a visitor to learn at a glance the nature of the object under inspection. This now is almost an impossibility, unless the visitor proves to be learned in the mysteries of natural science; and one might roam through the labyrinths of paths between tables and cases, and among the narrow galleries of the present Academy, gaze with reverential awe upon the bits of minerals, with mystical Latin titles, or by assiduity catch a glimpse of some defunct reptile of hideous aspect from behind sundry rows of jars of spirits, and be thereby filled with wonder at the handiwork of Nature, but not at all increased in knowledge, unless it be in becoming more mystified in scientific occultness.

An Academy of Natural Sciences should be an epitome of the universe, duly classified into various departments of orders and species, and so displayed and conveniently arranged that observers might not simply be gratified, but enabled to derive some substantial knowledge of those things which bear such importance in the cosmography of the world. Any who visits the present Academy will admit that this is an utter impossibility; and are either simply pleased, or amazed at the wonderful collections of skeletons, the array of solemn mummies, the gradational display of grinning monkeys, the manifold jars of snakes, or the vast and beautiful collection of birds.

The noted *Jardin des Plantes* in Paris, with contents greatly inferior in importance, size, and number to those of our own Academy, occupies an edifice of five hundred feet in length, forty feet in width, and two stories in height, built in the fine-t style of architecture, convenient in its every department, and having attached to it ample grounds for the culture and display of its botanical specimens.

The galleries of the Academy of Fine Arts—an institution on which Philadelphia may justly flatter itself—would be vastly improved could they be enlarged, and the placing of statuary of works of beauty and grace, and casts of ancient heroes in a dimly lighted basement, or in sombre corners, where they are veiled from public gaze by cobwebs and dust, is ocular evidence that this academy, too, needs a more spacious and convenient edifice.

It is proposed to erect on the site of the Penn Squares large and stately edifices to contain the various contents of these institutions, and make them the centres of attraction in the Philadelphian community. No legal difficulties are in the way to prevent this movement, and the proposition is engaging the serious attention of our scientific and philanthropic citizens. It is said this movement will be participated in by the Pennsylvania Historical and Philadelphia Philosophical Societies, and the Philadelphia Library and Franklin Institute, in connection with the two Academies mentioned. It is intended, also, that all these institutions shall be more generally popularized—the Academy of Fine Arts included—by throwing open their doors to the public on two days of the week, requiring, however, the formality of a ticket, which can be procured free at stated places.

The library will have attached to it spacious reading rooms, to which all who desire may have free access—members, however, being the only persons allowed to transfer volumes to their residences. Should this project be fully carried out—and there is good reason to believe that it will—then shall we have a circle of popular institutions of which the city may justly be proud, and a collection of all that is wonderful and curious, with beauty and knowledge, of which a similar instance will not be found in this country or the world.

WHITSUNTIDE MONDAY—THE SÆNGERBUND PICNIC YESTERDAY.—Whitsuntide holds its rank with Christmas and Easter as one of the three great festivals of the Christian year. The festival is held in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Ghost on the Apostles, when "they were all with one accord in one place," after the ascension of our Lord. This great event occurred on the day of Pentecost, and its celebration is therefore intimately associated with that great festival of the Jewish Church. In Western Europe, during the middle ages, it was a season of great rejoicings, especially on the part of kings and chieftains. King Arthur is said to have held the most dazzling court of all the year on this day, and other monarchs of less doubtful character made it an occasion of unusual festivity. Whitsun-ale was one of its most attractive features in these right merry days. The Morris-dance was also a favorite amusement, its leading characters being Robin Hood and Maid Marian. The ceremonies attending it greatly resembled the Robin Hood games which were formerly celebrated in connection with the May-day festivities, which were recently described at length in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. In some parts of England "mysteries" or "miracle-plays" bore a prominent part in the programme.

In this country there are to be found but few remnants of these festivities of the olden time. The German element of our population, however, appear disposed to retain some of the lively customs of their ancestors, and with them Whitsuntide is one of the great events of the year. Yesterday being Whitsuntide Monday, or, as our Teutonic friends style it, *Pfingstmontag*, the *Sængerbund* of this city duly observed the event by a grand picnic at Schuylkill Falls Park. We were on the grounds a portion of the day, and can say from observation that the immense number of people there present entered into the sports and pastimes with a determination to enjoy themselves to the utmost extent of their capacities. Two bands of music were in attendance, and their melodious strains seemed to have a remarkably enlivening effect upon the feet of the pleasure-seekers. They whirled and twisted themselves about in a manner that was truly edifying to the devotees of physical exertion, but shocking to those who make their devotions in the temple of indolence alone. An indefinite quantity of lager beer was also disposed of, with immense satisfaction to those who partook of the foaming liquid, as well as to the great profit of those who dispensed the beverage. "Soft drinks," however, held sway throughout, and all approaches of drunkenness were held at a creditable distance. The jolly Teutons have acquired this art, and it is one which their native-born neighbors would do well to imitate.

WEST PHILADELPHIA CHILDREN'S HOME.—The anniversary of this Society will take place on Wednesday evening, June 12, at the Presbyterian Church (Dr. J. G. Butler), on Walnut street, west of Thirty-ninth. As probably few of our citizens on this side of the Schuylkill are aware even of the existence of this modest but most useful institution, we would merely explain that its object is to provide for such homeless and destitute children as are committed to its charge; furnishing them with food, clothing, elementary instruction, and the shelter of a "home," where they are surrounded by a healthy moral influence, and trained in habits of order and industry, until fitted for situations provided for them by the managers, where they may begin to earn their own livelihood.

The institution has no vested funds, no stated income, and depends entirely for its support upon the contributions of its lady managers and their friends. It is at present greatly in want of means, and as a collection will be taken up, it is hoped a generous response will be made to their appeal for aid. The knowledge that the Rev. Phillips Brooks and A. A. Willits will take part in the exercises of the evening, will doubtless induce numbers to avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing those eloquent divines, and contributing to aid a most praiseworthy and unobtrusive charity. The exercises commence at 8 o'clock in the evening. The Chesnut street cars run within a square of the church.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the Keystone Base Ball Club have decided to get up a match game of base ball in aid of the sufferers by the late fearful disaster in Sansom street. The arrangements have been placed in the hands of a sub-committee of the Board, who will in due time notify all interested of the details. As the players will be selected from our prominent clubs, it is to be hoped that the game will prove to be as remunerative as it will doubtless be interesting.

THE RIDDLE HOMICIDE.—A further hearing was had in this case to day before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station.

The defendants, William J. Evens, Daniel Cliff, Daniel Stokes, and Robert C. Gamble, were present.

John S. Riddle, brother of the deceased, sworn—Stokes and Hornkeith both struck at me just after I struck Mr. Ovens; I didn't see Mr. Ovens take any part in the affair after I knocked him down the second time; I did not see him have an instrument of any kind in his hand; I was at the Coroner's inquest, and heard the testimony; I recollect very indistinctly the evidence given by Mr Hill; I do not think that I was confused in my memory, from the account of my testimony I read as published in the newspapers; I think I could recognize Mr. Cuin; I saw Hornkeith strike a blow; he struck me; I did not see him have anything in his hand; my brother was within four or five feet of the door when he was struck with the billy; I think it was from the effects of the blow of the pitcher that he died; Mr. Cliff looks like the man who struck the blow with the billy.

Dr. William H. Pancoast sworn—I was acquainted with the deceased; he and his brother came to my office on the night of the occurrence; Colonel Riddle was saturated with blood, which I found came from a wound in the head; I gave him some whisky, and made him lie down on the sofa; his brother, who was also wounded, said he felt sick; he gave me an account of the occurrence; William Riddle seemed too exhausted to speak; he was very pale; I examined the wounds of both at once, and the Colonel's wounds seeming very serious I sent him home, and followed with my instruments; I found him laying on the bed, and still bleeding; I found a wound on the vertex on the posterior superior portion of the skull just over the junction of the parietal bone; that wound was about one and a half inches long; in front of this was another wound two and a half inches long; this wound was bleeding profusely, and it was on the right side of the median line; it might have been caused by a heavy blunt instrument; he was evidently struck obliquely or the skull would have been crushed; I could feel the bone distinctly; there was no depression of the skull; I think the wound might have been caused by a pitcher; a blackjack I do not think would do it; from the effects of this wound he died.

James Hill sworn—Was there at the time of the occurrence; saw Colonel Riddle brandishing a pitcher right and left, but did not see him strike any one; several persons rushed in at one time; I cannot remember their faces; Mr. Ovens was on the floor when I first saw him; I didn't see him afterwards; I did not see the pitcher after I saw it in Colonel Riddle's hand until I saw it coming towards his head; I do not know Cuin.

The rest of the witness' testimony in regard to the affair was substantially what he has already testified to, and which has been published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

I am not connected with a fire company; I have seen Hornkeith on an average, one hour a day for two years; I saw him around the Western House; I never went in there, except at the time of a fire, then I went in to see where it was

Henry Hubn sworn—I witnessed the latter part of the occurrence, Mr. Cliff and myself, with several others, were in Glendening's; we went to the place, were together all the time, and went away together; we have been very much together for the last nine months.

Henry Jackson sworn—I got to Ovens' place after the fight was all over; I know all the parties, with the exception of Gamble, whom I would know if saw him.

George Donahue sworn—I was standing on the hose house corner and heard a noise and went over, and saw Mr. Ovens and Mr. Riddle on the floor; they had hold of each other; Ovens was on top; when they got up I saw some one take the pitcher off the bar, run over towards the door in the back room, and make a strike a somebody; I cannot tell who it was; Mr. Riddle went back to a chair as if to sit down; I saw Mr. Hornkeith with a stick or a cane in his hand; I can't tell what it was exactly, and strike Mr. Riddle with it two or three times about the head; heard Riddle hallo "murder," "watch," etc., and the crowd came outside, when I saw a boy strike him with a brick; John Connor is his name; he lives in Haus street; his father keeps a stove store; I don't believe is sixteen yet; have been in this section eight years; he was there when it started; I believe Connor was outside; ran across to the house side picked the brick up, ran back and hit him once; he held it in his hand while he hit him; he then threw the brick away; he is a thin-looking fellow; Colonel Riddle was on his feet at just about the top step of the door; I think Mr. Riddle was a short man; I am not certain.

After further testimony, Alderman Beitler committed Stokes, Gamble, and Ovens for trial.

ASSAULTS.—Albert Crawford committed an assault on a man who had at the time all he could do to hold his own against an attack of hot spirits, at Newmarket and Willow streets, Alderman Toland held him in $800 bail to answer.

Mary and Eliza Miller—mother and daughter—co-operating, whipped a neighboring family, it is alleged, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, and that without hard work. They were committed.

John A. Nicholson and William McDaide, having been debarred by lack of funds from participating in the enjoyments of the German festival yesterday, at Schuylkill Falls, revenged themselves by hammering two diminutive boys at Girard avenue and Thirty-second street. Alderman Fitch held them in $600 bail to answer.

A WORTHY OBJECT will be forwarded by the success of the grand strawberry festival which will be given at Concert Hall this evening, by the lady friends of the Bedford Street Mission. The salaries of the teachers of this institution are now greatly in arrears, and it is hoped a sum sufficiently large to pay off all will be realized this evening. The Bedford Street Mission is doing an excellent work in its sphere, and should receive the hearty encouragement and support of all our citizens, especially of those who wish to see some restrictions thrown about the ravages of disease and crime. The tickets to the festival are one dollar each, and may be obtained at the door of the hall, and of Mr. George Perkinpine, at No. 56 North Fourth street.

FLORAL ANNIVERSARY.—Great preparations are being made by the members and friends of the South Street Presbyterian Church for the grand floral anniversary of the Sunday School on Thursday evening next. The interior of the church will be most thoroughly decorated with flowers, evergreens, etc. The Sunday School children will appear handsomely clad in white, and the whole affair will be one of grandeur. A number of prominent speakers are announced. Tickets are distributed gratuitously by the Sunday School teachers. This is done in order that the building may not be overcrowded, as was the case at the last floral anniversary.

OFFENDED TEUTONS ACCEPT THE ISSUE.—Last evening a number of young Germans, male and female, exhibited at a party last night, near Harrogate, all those amiable qualities and spirits, and ceremonies, which originated in the fatherland. This was a source of laughter to a dozen young fellows, who guffawed at the little social, and used insolent terms. The sturdy young Teutons took off their coats, and went in to annihilate insolence in such forms, which they did pretty effectually. The police arriving, the affair ended, and took the aggressors in custody.

ANOTHER CAR CASE.—Before Recorder Knew this morning, George Mantell was charged with refusing to allow two colored people to ride on the cars. The defendant is a driver on a Second and Third streets car. Last Thursday the complainant, Charlotte Blackburn, and her mother were standing on the corner of Third and Mary street when the car came along. They motioned to the driver to stop, but he refused to do so, and said he was tired of riding —— niggers, and used other abusive language. Constable B. B. Smith arrested him. George was held in $700 bail to answer at Court.

A POLITICAL CONCLAVE.—Yesterday, General Schenck, of Ohio; Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts; and Governor Ward, of New Jersey, arrived in this city, for the purpose of conferring upon the political situation. They are members of the Republican National Committee, but their particular business at present is kept profoundly secret. The Hon. William D. Kelley, however, was admitted to their confidence. Senator Wilson is now on his way South, it being his intention to take the stump in Richmond again at an early day.

STOLE A COW.—Frank Frester, hailing from New Jersey, drove from the premises of a worthy citizen of that State a cow. It was his original intention to sell this domestic animal in Camden, but fear of discovery tended to create a new order of procedure, and he ferried the ruminant to this city via. Kaighn's Point. He was about to offer it at public vendue at Second and South streets, when an officer took him in custody, and Alderman Titterman committed him.

LARCENIES.—Elizabeth Davis, a girl yet in her teens, stole from a house at Fifteenth and Reed streets, the sum of seventy dollars. Alderman Lutz committed her.

Elizabeth Miller, of advanced age and destitute condition, was taken in custody for appropriating a bundle of old clothes at Second and Trout streets. Alderman Titterman committed her.

A MISSTATEMENT.—In the account of the fire on Vaughan street, in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, it was stated that Mr. C. N. Beach, one of the losers, was partially insured in the Live Stock Company of Norwich, when it should have read "of Hartford." Mr. E. A. Corbin is the authorized agent of this company in this city, established at No. 430 Walnut street.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC.—

That we have unequalled facilities for conducting business to the advantage both of ourselves and our patrons, we submit the following TRUTHS—well known as such to the entire business community:—

1. We have abundant capital—therefore,
2. WE BUY FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.
3. We sell for cash exclusively.
4. We have a business experience of a quarter of a century, having been longer established than any house in our trade in Philadelphia.
5. Our business is thoroughly systematized, the result of long experience.
6. We employ the best talent in all departments; our garments are therefore unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship.
7. Our business is large and constantly increasing.
8. We have and constantly keep the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which, for reasons already mentioned,
9. *We sell at prices in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, full satisfaction in every purchase made of us, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

FREEMAN & Co.'S "OPENING"—*Important Information to our Fair Readers who are about to Visit the Sea Shore.*—A comparatively short time ago a new millinery enterprise was started at the corner of Eighth and Vine streets, by the well-known importers and manufacturers in this line, Messrs. P. A. Harding & Co., of Arch street. The advent of this new store in that quarter was an event, and the marked success which attended it almost from the commencement gave evidence of the tact and ability of Mr. B. C. Freeman, to whom its management was mainly confided. Recently the latter purchased the store at the corner of Eighth and Vine streets, and now conducts it under the style of Freeman & Co.; and what has chiefly led us to notice the fact is the circumstance that this house has now in store a magnificent and varied stock of Hats, Bonnets, and Shades, and is selling them *at fifty per cent. below the original prices in the spring.* The immense crowds of ladies who thronged this store at their grand "opening" yesterday show that fashionable head-gear at such unparalleled low prices is appreciated. Dropping in at this busy millinery emporium in passing, we were amazed at the rapid and constant sales of what are denominated the "Harding & Co. Universal Shade Hat." This popular new article, we were informed by Mr. Freeman, had already attained a sale this season of several thousand dozen to various points throughout the country; and if we may judge from the enormous demand for these celebrated hats, now witnessed at such popular retail stores as those of Messrs. Fareira & Thompson, Messrs. W. T. Reed & Co., Mr. G. W. Ziegler, and numerous other houses on Eighth and Chesnut street, the exodus to the sea-shore by our fair readers is about to commence in good earnest.

That the ladies should evince such ecstatic preference for the "Harding & Co. Universal Shade Hat" is fully accounted for by its beauty and thorough adaptation for travelling purposes. The crown of it is slightly different in shape from any other in the market, and the beautiful Canton straw from which it is made is so soft and pliable that the hat can be rolled up and closely packed without injury. We advise all our lady readers, for the reasons here stated, to examine the "Harding & Co. Universal Shade Hat" before purchasing any other.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—

All-wool Suits	$10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality	15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer	20 00
Fine French Black Suits	25 00
Extra do. do.	30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats	13 00

The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & Co., Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

GROVER'S & BAKER'S Highest Premium "Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch SEWING MACHINES, With Latest Improvement. No. 730 Chesnut street.

IT IS midsummer madness to suppose that any *genuine* transatlantic perfumes are for sale in this country, and *moral insanity* to purchase the wretched imitations when Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," the rarest scent in Christendom, is sold everywhere at one dollar per bottle.—*Burlington Sentinel.*

THE WET SNAP!— The Cool Snap! The Hot Snap!

Clothing adapted to all kinds of "Snaps," at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class ready-made Clothing Store, under the Continental.

THE GREAT RESORT for Fine Confectionery is at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. His Caramels, Bonbons, Fruit Drops, Chocolates, etc., are deservedly in the highest repute. Foreign Fruits in great variety.

ONE DOLLAR only for a Miniature Porcelain Picture. They cannot be surpassed for softness and beauty of finish. Velvet and other cases on hand to hold the pictures, at B. F. Reimer's Photograph Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

MCINTIRE & BROTHER'S UNDERWEAR.—

Fine Linen Drawers	at	$1·75
Fine Linen Drawers	at	$1·75
Fine Linen Drawers	at	$1·75

No. 1085 CHESNUT STREET.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
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MARRIED.

GIBSON—BROWN.—On June 6, 1867, by Rev. Curtis F. Turner, Mr. JAMES GIBSON to Miss SALLIE BROWN, both of Frankford, Philadelphia.

HESTON—ENOS.—March 25, 1867, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, ISAAC HESTON, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZA J. ENOS, formerly of Delaware.

SMITH—HATCH.—On the 6th instant, at Cohocksink Presbyterian Church, by Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, SAMUEL SMITH, formerly of Troy, N. Y., and EMILY L. HATCH, daughter of the late Charles W. Warnick, of this city.

DIED.

COLMAN.—On the 10th instant, WILLIAM H. COLMAN, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1912 Shippen street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

HILL.—Suddenly, on the 10th instant, HUGH HILL, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Delaware and Church streets, Holmesburg, on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, without further notice. Mass at St. Dominick's Church, Collegeville, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THIRD EDITION

The Trial of Surratt To-Day.

(*Continued from our Second Edition.*)

Mr. Merrick said:—If this motion prevails the prosecution cannot resist a motion for the discharge of the prisoner. It is not material to the success of the prisoner that this motion should be opposed, for if the motion prevails the prisoner is at large. It is somewhat remarkable that this objection should be presented for the first time at this late day. If the assumption of the prosecution was correct, then, since the act of June, 1862, jurors have been drawn improperly, and the lists have always been prepared in the same manner in which this list was prepared. If this jury was illegally selected, then the Court has been dealing very inconsiderately with the lives and the liberties of the people of this country since the year 1863, the year when his Honor Judge Fisher came upon the Bench.

One man had been hung under this system, and scores have been sentenced to the Penitentiary, and the courts now to be gratified with the intelligence that in all these acts of taking human life, the court was guilty simply of killing a human being, and in all incarcerations in the Penitentiary it was guilty of an unlawful and false imprisonment.

This view of the case presents facts for the serious consideration of the statute.

Mr. Merrick then referred to the statute of June, 1862, and argued from it that the Register of Washington, the Clerk of Georgetown, and the Clerk of the Levy Court were severally to act independently in their action in the selection of jurors to represent the territory of the District of which they were officers. They must select such men for jury duty as they deem best qualified, and each one of the officers knew best for himself who were best qualified for jurors in his especial jurisdiction.

There was nothing in the section that required the duty of selecting a jury to be done conjointly by these officers. The corporations named in the law are distinct, and the distinct officers who best knew the character of the corporators are to select the jury. It would be something remarkable for the officer of Washington to select the juries from Georgetown, for the officers of one corporation to select the juries for another corporation; but in drawing the jurors from the box, all were together, because the jurors are selected from all the corporations.

Mr. Merrick continued further his remarks in reference to the selection of jurors.

Mr. Pierrepont replied, asserting that, notwithstanding the false stories the Government was ready to proceed with this trial. The prisoner was arraigned to answer the charge of the commission of a great crime, and he hoped he would be tried in a way decent and becoming, with all the forms and solemnities of law, so that when a verdict shall be rendered, whether of guilty or acquittal, the whole country will be satisfied that he has been tried fairly and justly, and defended by able counsel, and the verdict pronounced by an honest jury, in all respects according to law.

Mr. Pierrepont argued that the jurors now proposed to be set aside were not selected in the way the law required, and not a single requisite had been complied with.

Mr. Bradley argued against the motion.

Judge Fisher said he would give his opinion to-morrow morning.

The Court then adjourned.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 11.—Accounts received from the inward bound vessels represent the northwest gale as having prevailed with great violence along the coast.

The schooner Leesburg, from Portland, for the Delaware Breakwater, with stone, arrived this evening, leaking badly. She reports experiencing the storm of Saturday off Long Island, which continued blowing a perfect northeast gale for three days, the seas washing over the decks and staving in the bulwarks. She passed numerous vessels closely reefed.

The schooner Keokuk, from Boston for Georgetown, D. C., put in this morning with the loss of both anchors. She reports that fourteen schooners met a similar fate on Sunday night, while anchored under Cape Charles, the wind shifting about and blowing terrifically. One schooner went ashore in Lynnhaven Bay, name unknown.

From San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The delegates to the Union State Convention, elected at the city primary elections yesterday, are favorable to George C. Gorham for Governor, and the indications are that he will be nominated by that body. General Rosecrans will probably be the Democratic nominee.

The barque Locket, from Liverpool, has arrived.

Honolulu advices to May 18 have been received. Queen Emma was visiting her mother at Latonia.

The *Advertiser* favors a Governmental subsidy to the San Francisco and Coast Steamship Line. The King had sailed for Malakai and the Main, proposing to be absent for several weeks.

The crater of Lilliani continues in increased activity, and there now seven distinct lakes of lava.

The barque Martha had arrived, with 100 barrels of sperm oil.

The U. S. steamer Lackawanna has arrived from the French Frigate Shoals with the wrecked seamen from the ship Daniel Wood. The commercial news is unimportant.

Fire at Atchison, Kansas.

ATCHISON, Kansas, June 11.—Twenty frame buildings, nine on the north and eleven on the south side of Commercial street, between Third and Fourth, were burned on Sunday afternoon. The loss is estimated at $50,000, with small insurance.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The ship Marmion, for New York, has sailed. Eastern butter is dull at 14@25 cents. Burlaps in good demand. Flour quiet. Wheat dull. Legal-tenders 74 cents. Arrived, U. S. ship Jamestown from Panama.

Fire in Illinois.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The City Mills and Tanners' Union Warehouse, at Mendota, Illinois, were burned yesterday. The loss is $21,000, with an insurance of $14,000.

EVERY TOURIST OR TRAVELLER should be provided with the Folding Pocket Lantern. It contains a match-box and an extra supply of candles, yet is no larger than a pocket wallet, but in a moment will unfold into a moderate-sized lantern. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE PATENT FLAT-IRON HOLDER has flexible metal strips riveted to its under sides to guard it from wear or burning, thus giving much greater durability to it. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PEA-SHELLING MACHINES, OF SIZES adapted to the use of families, hotels, market gardeners, etc. Cherry-Stoners, which pit a bushel of fruit in twenty minutes, and Raisin-Seeding Machines. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their brid

A SUMMER TRIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

A REMINISCENCE

BY ONE WHO HELPED TO LAY THE CABLE.

DEAR MARCUS—You, who have listened with credulity to the whisperings of wiseacres, and have followed with eagerness the foreboding phantoms of mock wisdom—who have expected that time would fulfil the despairing prophecies of the newspapers, and that the disasters of last year would be repeated in this, attend to the tale of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable.

I dare say, now that you have read so far, your wonder at receiving so big a parcel by the post is a little allayed. I presume you do not forget the promise you exacted from me in June last, when you bade me good-by on board the Great Eastern. As you were leaving the ship, with a certain sweet thing (who shall be nameless) upon your arm, you said, "Good-by, old fellow, mind you drop us a line when you get back, and tell us all about it." Now do you remember?

To tell you all about it would be simply ridiculous. I am well aware that, in common with all other Christian gentlemen, you see the *Times* daily, and that you have read the accounts forwarded to that paper from time to time by our historian, Mr. Deane. I shall, therefore, confine myself to such matters as have not been narrated in the daily papers, and will endeavor to amuse you for a few minutes with a little "Great Eastern" gossip, and try to give you some insight, however slight, into the daily life on board the great ship.

A small paper packet accompanies this letter. Do not throw it away. It is of exceeding value, a pearl of great price. It is not one of Dr. Gregory's far-famed powders, nor is it a portion of sand scraped from the roadside. It is something far more precious, though it may not appear so to the naked eye. It is ooze from the bed of the Atlantic Ocean, that came up on one of the grappling-ropes, and which I picked out from the interstices of the same, by means of great patience, an old penknife, and the point of a breastpin. If you do not appreciate it yourself, make a handsome present to some of your scientific friends, and they will love you and venerate your name forever after. I will give you, however, one word of advice. Do not let the world in general know that you are the possessor of such an invaluable treasure, or you will be tormented out of your life. Every post will bring letters in strange handwritings, that will worry a man of your nervous temperament into a fever. There comes a rat-tat at the door, and in a minute a budget of letters is handed in, in all kinds of envelopes and external coverings, and directed in every species of caligraphic character, with none of which you are acquainted. You have a vague idea that the big blue letter is a gentle reminder from Mr. Snippit, "that you would greatly oblige him by settling his little account;" but on opening it you find, to your delight and amazement, that it is only from little Mudlark, the amateur geologist, whom you once met for five minutes during a morning call, and who, strange to say, has taken upon himself to write to you. Through four sides of a sheet of note-paper he goes on to say that, "through the medium of the daily press he has watched the progress of the truly national work with great interest; that he is sure that your untiring zeal and energy have mainly contributed towards the glorious success; and that when a grateful government raises you to the peerage, no one will rejoice more sincerely than Theophilus Mudlark, and —and could you oblige me with a small quantity—only a few grains—of ooze?" This is a fair sample of the curiosity-begging letter, but they are numerous in number, and diverse in sentiment. One correspondent (of course a lady) ventures to ask "if she may enrich her photographic album with the counterfeit presentment of so distinguished a character as yourself;" another would feel more than grateful if you would give him a short piece of the "magic rope" for the Snoozleum Museum; and a third requests a small present of some kind, say "a model of the paying-out gear," "the grapnel," or "a yard of the grappling-rope." Take warning, therefore, and keep a discreet silence on the subject of the ooze.

The trip round the Channel, from Sheerness to Beerhaven, was a lark; in fact, it was four days' yachting in the finest yacht that ever floated. The weather was glorious; the spirits of all on board were at the highest point; a generous board of directors had looked nobly after our creature comforts, and, in addition to all this, there were some twelve or fourteen ladies on board, who added materially to the elegance, the comforts, and the pleasures of this part of our voyage. Perhaps the best fun we had going round was the performance of the "Field Glass," a burlesque, in fact, by Messrs. Woods and Parkinson. This was a good-humored skit on the whole of the undertaking, and occasioned not a little laughter and merriment, more especially as no one who was at all prominently connected with the enterprise escaped the good-natured lash of the satirist. The performance was most grand. By means of union jacks and ensigns we rigged up a first-rate theatre in the grand saloon, with a row of footlights, and an orchestra, quite like the genuine article. The gentlemen of the press occupied several of the front seats, and when the curtain rose and discovered two lovely mermaids and a Triton enjoying a siesta, there was quite a burst of applause, that reminded one of Boxing-night. How those sweet mermaids got dressed will always remain to me a mystery. They were a sort of composition ladies, half ballet-girls, and half John Bright to look at, but lovely withal. If their waists were a trifle bigger than would be admitted as "correct" in the pages of the "Follet," why let us say that it was the fault of the dress; and if the size of their shoes was something over "six and a half ladies," let us put down the fact to the score of the maker. Whatever individual faults carping critics may have detected, I am positively certain that the *tout ensemble* was perfect; and even at this distance of time my pen trembles as I write on the subject of those truly elegant "critturs."

The tranquillity of the opening scene was soon disturbed by Neptune, got up in the mythological style, who entered, quickly followed by Mr. Dubley, arrayed exactly like Mr. Glass. The entrance of this last gentleman was the signal for fresh applause. The resemblance, in dress, manner, and make-up, to the person he was supposed to represent was so extraordinary, that the audience could scarcely believe their eyes, and as they looked from the original, who sat in the front room of the stalls, to the actor on the stage, the laughter rang out in louder peals than ever. It was quite like a scene from the *Comedy of Errors*. Which Dromio was which? No one seemed to enjoy the joke more than Mr. Glass himself, who applauded and laughed with the loudest. That he may rise from his sick bed, and live many years to laugh again, is, I am sure, the sincere prayer of all connected in any way with the Atlantic telegraph. Seems it not sad, on the completion of a great work, the dream of years, that the prime mover of the whole affair should be unable to participate in the rejoicings around him, but should be obliged to send his congratulations and receive his well-merited honors on a bed of sickness, prepared for him by over work and over anxiety for a great cause? When we got to Beerhaven, all our fair fellow-travellers took their leave, and left us alone. This was sad indeed; but one cannot be dull on board a ship like the Great Eastern, where so much of interest is daily going on.

There were now several arrangements to be made before we started on the real business of the expedition. Some thousands of tons of coal had to be taken on board, and for this purpose nearly a hundred of the native peasantry had been engaged. Their pay was to be 5s. a day and their rations, and yet, notwithstanding the munificence of the stipend, devil a bit would they work. No, they were full of excuses. "Oh, bedad, your honor, I'll do as much work as ony man, barring it's not in a caul hole." "Put me in the open fields, your honor, to hay-mowing or cow-milking, and I'm the boy that will tire out the parish; but, by jabers! 'twould tear the soul out of ony man to work all day with his mouth so full of cinders that he can't spit." And so on, through fifty or sixty. The end of it was, that they all had permission to go, and the 5s. per diem was given to the ship's men, who were glad enough to get it, and willing to work.

The Great Eastern is a wonderful ship, but not until you have lived on board her for at least a week are you fully aware of her size. Every day one comes across something new that strikes with amazement. As an instance of this, let me mention the shorings of the tanks. It is exceedingly unpleasant to have to perform the journey necessary to see them, but in the end the adventurous traveller is well repaid. You cannot see much after all, except what is revealed by the light of an oil lamp, for in these regions darkness reigns supreme.

What this part of the ship was used for before the tanks were erected I have not an idea, but now it presents the appearance of a dead forest, all the trees of which have been roughly trimmed. The amount of timber used for supporting the tanks is simply appalling, and must be reckoned by shiploads. Huge beams stretch in all directions, vertical, horizontal, and diagonal, tiring the eye by their similarity and numbers, and giving an idea of almost unnecessary strength. This may be so as long as the ship is at rest, but when she begins to roll, as she alone knows how, it must be work of extraordinary solidity, and put together with great engineering skill, that will bear up against a dead weight of 2000 tons pressing upon it in all directions. Another remarkable spot is the ship's ice-house, where were stored some 100 tons of ice and nearly 20,000 pounds of dead meat. Another spot worthy of notice was the farm-yard in the bow of the ship. Here was a flock of 114 sheep, a herd of 10 oxen, a milch cow, and 36 pigs, besides 300 head of poultry. By closing the eyes, and simply listening to the chorus of bleating, lowing, cackling, and crowing, one imagined oneself in a large farmyard in the depths of Hampshire rather than on board the Great Eastern. On July 12 we sailed from Beechaven, and by 3 P. M. on the following day we had effected the splice with the shore end off Valentia, and had fairly started on our journey across the Atlantic. The voyage, as of course you know, was one of uninterrupted prosperity. We steamed slowly but surely ahead, and the cable passed noiselessly and continuously over the wheel in the stern for fourteen long days and as many nights. The insulation was always perfect, ditto the continuity. In fact, everything was managed so well, and all possible accidents were so wonderfully guarded against, that had it not been for one little incident that rather woke us up, I am afraid we should have regarded the laying of an Atlantic cable as one of the simplest operations possible, and nothing to make a fuss about. The night of July 17th will always be easily remembered by all who sailed in the Great Eastern on that occasion. This was the night on which the "foul flake" occurred. I dare say you are rather wondering what a "foul flake" is. I will try and tell you. As the cable was leaving the tank, and as one of the coils nearest to the circumference was sweeping inwards towards the "eye," passing, in its course, over the flake of cable next beneath it, a rough piece of yarn or a projecting wire, I don't know which, caught in four or five of the coils below it, and dragging them out of their normal positions, took them bodily into the "eye" of the coil, and so on out of the tank and into the trough along which the cable travels to reach the paying-out gear. The mischief was done in a minute, in far less time than it takes to describe, and it was a marvel to all on board that so complicated a knot could be tied in so short a time. It could hardly be called a knot; it was a wondrous entanglement; what would be called in the west of England a "terrible harl." You remember last year, when you were sitting in the summer house (you know where I mean), holding a skein of silk, while a certain "sweet young thing," to whom I have alluded before, was trying to wind the aforesaid silk on to a reel, that either owing to your unsteadiness or clumsiness (of course yours) the silk got into a regular mess, which took the lady and yourself the whole of that afternoon to unravel. If you recollect the above fact (as of course you do not), and if you can call to your mind's eye the appearance presented by that skein of silk, then, and only then, you will have some idea of the "foul flake," only you must imagine each thread of silk to be more than an inch in diameter, and nearly as stiff as the kitchen poker.

The instant the mischief occurred the ship was stopped, and the engine was reversed. Mr. Canning and the other chiefs were at the scene of accident in a moment. The case looked hopeless, and the first determination was to cut the cable and buoy it till daylight, for to add to the misfortune, the night was as dark as pitch, and the rain was descending in torrents. I wish we had had one of the Davenport brothers on board to help us out of the difficulty. It was certainly such a knot as no human hands could have tied in so short a time, and it seemed highly probable that no human hands, however dexterous, could have untied it. No one shall ever persuade me that the far-famed "Gordian" was a "patch" upon our friend of July 17. However black our prospects may have looked at one time, they all cleared up after a bit, and this extremely knotty point was solved to the satisfaction and delight of all. I feel inclined to take liberties with the poet, and say—

"Of Alexander, now no more, let poets tell,
To our Sir Samuel greater praise is due,
For while with patience he untied them well,
The hasty Grecian cut his knots in two (pronounced tue)."

After about half an hour's puzzling and humoring, the mess was kind enough to yield to persuasion, combined with not a little force, and we were enabled, to the unspeakable joy of all, to proceed on our journey as if nothing had happened.

Although the chronicler on board the Great Eastern had nothing to do save to write "success" day after day; and although, with the single exception mentioned above, nothing in the shape of mishap occurred, yet you can have a very faint idea of the mental strain entailed on those whose lot it is to lay an Atlantic cable. Morn, noon, and night, without a moment's interruption, the drum keeps on revolving, and the noise of the cable is heard rushing along the trough on its way from the tank to the bed of the Atlantic Ocean. It is not pleasant to be aware that any trifling accident might serve to cut the rope in two, and that the failure of any portion of the machinery, or a moment's inattention on the part of any one on duty, might cause a solution of continuity in that "little bit of string" (as the cable has been facetiously called) which (to put it low) is worth something more than half a million of money.

Everybody who did duty in the tank was compelled, by the rules of the Telegraph Company, to wear a particular dress. This dress was made of canvas, and comprised trousers and jacket in one piece, the whole being made to lace up the back. No pockets were allowed, so that no evil-disposed person or persons could possible secrete any instruments calculated to do damage to the cable. To this garment there was only one entrance, through the back, and when once the wearer was inside, he found it difficult to get outside again without the assistance of a friend. As these clothes were made rather full round the waist, "to allow for the stoop," they gave a unique, not to say improving, aspect to the figure; and, to add to all, the company provided a pair of boots, not of the most improved shape, made without any nails in the soles, so that the "shoe-nail" theory of the cause of accidents would be no longer tenable.

There was one personage of note on board, who, by some mishap, has escaped notice in all previous accounts. This was the ship's laureate, a poet of the most refined thought, a perfect Tennyson in his way, who always commemmorated the little events of the voyage in a few short lines of poetry, which I should think, for rhythmical elegance, beauty of expression, and regularity of metre, are without a parallel in the whole range of British literature. I will give you a few samples. For instance, when we had passed the spot where the cable parted last year, the poet sang thus:—

"The spot is passed, and we are [good speed making,
Where we failed last year in our undertaking;
Heaven seems smiling on us, the weather is fair and bright,
There is no defect yet, has the telegram shows any night:
Kind spirit watch over us, and spread your wings *has far has you are able*,
And grant us to lay our communication cable."

Again, after the raising of the cable of 1865, he says:—

"In the annals of history we all do know
Napoleon and Hannibal led armies through snow;
But show me your records and I will yield,
Such men as Mr. Samuel Canning and Mr. Cyrus Field.
Who, with willing hearts and minds, and heads and hands was able,
With the help of all on board, to rise, splice, and proceed with the long-lost Atlantic cable."

These are merely two samples chosen from among nearly fifty specimens. You will kindly observe, as the showman says, that the two last lines of both these stanzas (and this remark holds good for all the others) end respectively in *able* and *cable*, and that as he nears the end of the verse, his Pegasus puts on a spurt and runs clean away with the bit, composed of the rules of prosody, between his teeth.

On Friday, July 27th, we landed the shore end of the cable in Heart's Content harbor, amidst salvos (whatever they may be) and vivas, British cheers, and the firing of cannon. If you will kindly imagine the excitement, it will save the trouble of a description. Thus one of the most successful voyages on record was begun and ended on a *Friday*.

After a fortnight's sojourn at Heart's Content, during which the intervals of work were filled up by innocent amusement, and after we had been visited by governors, bishops, and high potentates of every degree, and had given one or two state feastings, at which everybody congratulated everybody else, and each of the swells of the expedition declared that there never were such nice men in the world as his colleagues, we set sail once more for the purpose of grappling for the lost cable of 1865. I don't suppose there were ten men in the whole of England and America who really were perfectly sanguine as to the ultimate success of this experiment, and of these ten men Mr. Canning and Professor Thomson would form one-fifth. Of course, on board the ship we all *said* "that the thing was a certainty," but I don't believe that there were many who, in the private recesses of their own cabins, did not shake their heads and look a little doubtful. Of course, *I* never did such a thing; but then, you know, the exception proves the rule.

We reached our destination (lat. something and long. something else) on the 12th of August, and on the 13th our grappling-rope was paid out for the first time. There was naturally a good deal of excitement during this first attempt, and a small crowd of people might be seen watching the dynamometer during the whole day. The excitement rather fell when we learnt that we were drifting wrongly, and there was no hope this time. There was a little excitement, however, as the grappling-rope came up. Now was the time to secure the precious ooze of which so much had been heard; and as the last few fathoms of the rope came over the bows, a small band of naturalists were busy assailing it on all sides. Some were content with merely picking at the rope with a sharp instrument, while the more cunning collected the drippings in basins, with an eye to the preservation of the sediment. This last soon became the popular "dodge," and the one most generally adopted on subsequent occasions. It takes about an hour and a half to pay out the two thousand fathoms of grappling rope, and a similar time to pick it up again when there is nothing on the end. When we had a prize on the grapnel, the latter operation was performed more slowly, and occupied five, six, or even seven hours. Both manœuvres are effected by means of colossal machinery worked by a 70-horse power engine.

I am not going to describe every separate attempt at grappling at length, as this would only tire without interesting you; nor shall I try to describe the alternations of excitement and despair which at times prevailed on board the ship. That these alternations existed must be evident to all, and I should only fail were I to attempt a description. Some gentleman who was on board last year likened the rise and fall of spirits to the mercury in a barometer, and with his permission (I don't know who it was) I will "cotton" to the idea. On August 15 we grappled again, and to our great joy the dynanometer told us we had hooked the cable; barometer very high, and continued to rise as the rope was hauled up. While attempting to buoy the cable, after raising it one thousand fathoms from the bottom, a splice "drew" and we lost it again: barometer very low. On the 17th we actually saw the cable. We began to pick up early in the morning, and by 10:30 the grapnel was above water with the cable of 1865 hanging over its flukes. The strain on the cable was very great, and the enthusiasm on board the ship was tremendous. I never did before, and never expect again, to hear such a cheer as that with which the appearance of our lost friend was greeted. Almost before the cheering had died away, and before the cable could be secured, it parted and returned again to its ocean bed: barometer very low. We had now learned two things; first, that the cable could be raised to the surface, and secondly, that the strain on it was too great when raised in a single bight. It must evidently be raised, we now knew, in at least two, or, still better, in three bights. The plan was to get two bights partially raised from the bottom, and then the Great Eastern could grapple between these two and bring it to the surface.

On the 19th we grappled, and succeeded in raising a bight one thousand fathoms from the bottom, and buoying it successfully.

We grappled on the 22d, and twice on the 25th, but without success on either occasion: barometer awfully low. People began openly to shake their heads and look very wise. This was cheerful. On the 27th the Albany (one of our consort ships) told us that she had brought a bight of the cable to the surface and had buoyed it there. Of course we had nothing to do but to pick up the buoy, splice the cable, and set sail for Heart's Content. We first noticed that this buoy had shifted in the night thirteen miles away from its former position—something "fishy" evidently. On picking up the cable which it held, we found it to be only a loose piece, two miles in length, and, to crown all, we found that the bight buoy placed on the 19th had broken adrift. The barometer fell with a crash; in fact, I wonder the glass was not broken. On the 28th we grappled and failed. On the 29th we shifted our position and went eighty miles to the eastward, where the ground was clear and the water shallower (1900 fathoms).

On the 31st we hooked cable, raised it a thousand fathoms from bottom, and buoyed it. On September 1st the weather was lovely, sky blue, sea calm. By 7:30 P. M., having hooked the cable (about three miles west of bight buoy) we began to haul up.

By 8 the "Medway" (which had been grappling three miles to west of "Great Eastern") signalled that she "had hooked cable." We now had the cable in three places, each three miles from the other, exactly what we wanted. Mr. Canning ordered the Medway to "haul up quick and break cable," so as to leave us a free end. This order was obeyed and accomplished within a couple of hours, and then the Great Eastern began to pick up her grappling-rope for the last time. By 12:45 the cable appeared above the water, and by 3 A. M. on September 2 it was firmly secured and the end had been taken to the testing-house. By 3:30 a loud, prolonged, and universal cheer announced that satisfactory signals had been sent to and received from Valentia, and by 6:30 the splice had been made, and we were steaming once more towards Heart's Content: barometer high, and continued so until the end of voyage. It is currently reported—I don't know with how much truth—that when the gentleman on duty at Valentia saw the light on the slide of the galvanometer begin to move, he was so astonished (I suppose that he was not even thinking of the cable) that he ran from the room as one possessed, and shouting the "The ship! the ship!" roused the whole house.

We reached Heart's Content on September 8th, and landed the shore end amidst universal enthusiasm. The cheering was immense, and Messrs. Canning, Clifford, and Cyrus Field had to submit to the uncomfortable process of chairing. I never want to be chaired. I don't think that a man shows off to advantage under the circumstances. He looks rather like a two-year old in a "baby jumper," and is sure to struggle with his arms and legs in an exceedingly undignified manner. Your knees get close up to your chin, your head falls between the shoulders, the "fall" of your back becomes "bowed," while the parts beneath the waistcoat assume unto themselves a "fall." One hint. If ever you expect to be chaired, have your hair cut, don't wear spectacles, and be sure not to put on a long mackintosh and a white wideawake. Such a combination looks comic.

We sailed from Heart's Content for England on the 9th. All the work was done, and we had now only to pass the time as pleasantly as we could. Captain Anderson displayed his skill as a conjuror and necromancer on one evening, and delighted his audience. For an amateur he is wonderfully clever, and does all the ordinary "sleight of hand" with cards quite like a professional. Mr. Oliver Smith, the brother of the chief electrician, showed us his power as an electrobiologist, and compelled several of the ship's crew to perform extraordinary feats, making them fight, sing, play at snowballing, or follow him about like cocks and hens at pleasure.

As we were going up the Channel we betook ourselves to our old amusement, the drama. A play was written expressly for the occasion by Messrs. Deane and Poore, entitled *Contentina; or, the Rope, the Grapnel, and the Yankee Doodle!* which, I need hardly say, consisted of a series of songs and hits at the successful voyage. Everything was done in correct style, including the advertising, and we had a regular "sandwich" parading the deck, carrying a famous sensation poster, concocted by Mr. Dudley. The performance went off with great *éclat*, and applause was liberally awarded.

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Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18]

237.—LADIES ABOUT LEAVING THE city for the Summer can find a large and handsome assortment of Velvet and Cord Edge Dress Trimming Ribbons, in all the desirable shades for Summer Dress Trimming. We sell these ribbons by the piece at less than jobbers' prices.

6 6 thstu 12] MARKLAND, No. 237 SOUTH St.

237.—STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!—We have received from recent auction sales a large and fine assortment of Hats and Bonnets, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, which we are selling at a greater reduction than ever before offered, wholesale and retail.

6 6 thstu 12] MARKLAND, No. 237 SOUTH St.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES,

For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.

GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,

3 27]rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.

For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,

4 19 3m8 NO. 15 NORTH WATER ST.

SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF

Fine Spanish Olives,

For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by

JAMES R. WEBB

8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE,

ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 3 1]p

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 32 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of

MANTLE CLOCKS,

Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 26]

JOHN BOWMAN

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE,

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A No. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES

EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

And Wholesale Dealers in

AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,

HOWARD & CO.'S,

And TREMONT

AMERICAN WATCHES

4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND

8 11 SOLID SILVER-WARE

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1thstu

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.

PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.

PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.

PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

OFFER IN THE

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

2000

FLOOR CLOTHS, ALL LINEN,

AT $1·75.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,

Securer of Poudrette,

8 10] GOLDSMITH' ALL, LIBRARY Street.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARKE & CO.

6 6 1m sp

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

JULY COUPONS

WANTED.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

5 29 1m PHILADELPHIA.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. NO. NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Howland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 14 *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.*

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE,

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
24 tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FINANCIAL

7 3-10s.

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,
E. B. HALL, CASHIER,

OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstu3m

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 209 S. SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1867.

REPAIRS OF PIERS AT CHESTER, PA.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, for materials and labor for repairs of Government Piers at Chester, Pennsylvania.

Separate proposals must be made for timber, for iron, and for labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, and upper houses of piers of white pine; tie timber of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot board measure, as the case may require; the rate per pound of bolts, etc.

All the materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points, at or near Chester, and to such persons as may be designated, and to be subject to inspection and approval before acceptance.

The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot of face and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place; and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing materials to be used or moved.

All work to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and a deduction of twenty per centum to be made on any payment for labor or material, in case of part payment before the completion of all the work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs of Government Piers at Chester."

Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 30 15t Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, UNITED STATES ARMY.

No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 M. on WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1867, for the transportation hence by water to New York city of Four (4) 15-inch Rodman Guns, weighing 50,000 pounds each.

The guns will be loaded and unloaded by the Government, free of expense to the vessel.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
6 11 It Brevet Major U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF PETER FREEBURGER, Deceased.

Letters testamentary to the Estate of PETER FREEBURGER, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present the same to

MARY A. FREEBURGER,
Wellingford, Delaware county, Pa.,
WILLIAM E. FREEBURGER,
No. 252 N. Juniper street, Philadelphia,
Or to their Attorney,
WILLIAM J. McELROY,
6 4 tu6t* No. 201 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND, for sale low.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES,
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW,
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS!
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS!
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIS
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING,
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2000 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 5 3m Nos. 327 and 329 North FRONT Street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
22,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
8,000	160 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
150,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	190,900·00
$1,145,000	par. Market value. Cost, $1,060,354·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	26,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·29
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	$8,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $4573. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $811,102·39	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·96

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel,

Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Laiourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernadou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 $2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,331·16	INCOME FOR 1866. $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Robert Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 12 3t

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·35.

INLAND MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BURNHAM, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 20

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 310 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their capital, together with a large surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT.
2 23

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

COLD'S IMPROVED

PATENT LOW STEAM

AND

HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHEN,

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.

Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Boil Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Stree

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN B. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 66 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

ALFRED JENKS & SON,
1 1

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection it forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MARMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [17 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
11 8 Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
(LATE F. LAKEMEYER'S),
S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS.
PHILADELPHIA. 24 1m

SHIPPING.

SHIPPERS, TAKE NOTICE

The Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company's New Iron Steamship Tioga, 1075 Tons,
CAPTAIN JAMES T. MORSE,

Is now taking freight at low rates for New Orleans direct, at Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street), to sail SATURDAY, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Through Bills of Lading signed to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca, Brazos, and all points on the Mississippi river.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer are of a superior character.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 8 1f No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE.
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave on the above port on Saturday, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M. from second wharf below Spruce street.

Until further notice, the TONAWANDA will be withdrawn, and the WYOMING will make semi-monthly trips.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cookes.
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately touching at Havana returning, for freight and passenger.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans, on Saturday, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf above Spruce street).

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port June 15.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 18 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 18 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
5 16

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Saturday at 9 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master) will sail for Havana on SATURDAY MORNING, June 15, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Thursday.

For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails, RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, June 12
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, June 22
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, June 29

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	135	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers: First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool to Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7 1 or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
1 1 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, No. 247 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

Freight is received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 164 Wall street, New York. 6 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 11 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MORE ABOUT LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD

"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof Safe; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a *very few* cases *only*, is the strongest evidence that it is a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake if successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened steel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adpted by Lillie, in the Chilled-iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Lillie, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, 18th December, 1866.

Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:—

GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,
ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:

Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.
The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.
The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the sale venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE, are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son halt supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence,

GENERAL LONGSTREET'S LETTER ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The following is the text of General Longstreet's letter upon reconstruction, in reply to a communication addressed to him by John M. G. Parker:—

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 3.—Your esteemed favor of the 15th ult. was duly received. I was pleased to have the opportunity to hear Senator Wilson, and was agreeably surprised to meet such fairness and frankness in a politician whom I have been taught to believe uncompromisingly opposed to the white people of the South.

I have maturely considered your suggestion to "wisely unite in efforts to restore Louisiana to her former position in the Union, through the party now in power." My letter of the 6th of April, to which you refer, clearly indicates a desire for practical reconstruction and reconciliation. Practical men can surely distinguish between practical reconstruction and reconstruction as an abstract question. I will endeavor, however, with renewed energy, to meet your wishes in the matter. The serious difficulty that I apprehend is the want of that wisdom which is necessary for the great work. I shall be happy to work in any harness that promises relief to our distressed people and harmony to the nation. It matters not whether I bear the mantle of Mr. Davis or the mantle of Mr. Sumner, so that I may help to bring the glory of "peace and good-will towards men."

I shall set out by assuming a proposition, that I hold to be self-evident, viz.—The highest of human laws is the law that is established by appeal to arms.

The great principles that divided political parties prior to the war were thoroughly discussed by our wisest statesmen. When argument was exhausted resort was had to compromise. When compromise was unavailing, discussion was renewed, and expedients were sought, but none could be found to suit the emergency. Appeal was finally made to the sword, to determine which of the claims was the true construction of constitutional law. The sword has decided in favor of the North, and what they claimed as principles cease to be principles, and are become law. The views that we hold cease to be principles because they are opposed to law. It is therefore our duty to abandon ideas that are obsolete, and conform to the requirements of law.

THE HIGHER LAW.

The Military bill, and amendments, are peace offerings. We should accept them as such, and place ourselves upon them as the starting point from which to meet future political issues as they arise. Like other Southern men, I naturally sought alliance with the Democratic party, merely because it was opposed to the Republican party. But as far as I can judge, there is nothing tangible about it, except the issues that were staked upon the war, and there lost. Finding nothing to take hold of except prejudice, which cannot be worked into good for any one, it is proper and right that I should seek some standpoint from which good may be done.

IMPRACTICABLE ISSUES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

If I appreciate the principles of the Democratic party, its prominent features oppose the enfranchisement of the colored man, and deny the right to legislate upon the subject of suffrage, except by the States individually. These two features have a tendency to exclude Southern men from that party; for the colored man is already enfranchised here, and we cannot seek alliance with a party that would restrict his rights. The exclusive right of the States to legislate upon suffrage will make the enfranchisement of the blacks, whether for better or for worse, a fixture among us.

It appears, therefore, that those who cry loudest against this new order of things as a public calamity are those whose principles would fix it upon us without a remedy. Hence it becomes us to insist that suffrage should be extended in all of the States, and fairly tested. The people of the North should adopt what they have forced upon us; and if it be proved to be a mistake, they should remove it by the ——— under republican principles of uniform laws upon suffrage.

If every man in the country will meet the crisis with a proper appreciation of our condition, and come fairly up to his responsibilities, on to-morrow the sun will smile upon a happy people, our fields will again begin to yield their increase, our railroads and rivers will teem with abundant commerce, our towns and cities will resound with the tumult of trade, and we shall be invigorated by the blessing of Almighty God.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, JAMES LONGSTREET.

ROBERT E. LEE FOR PRESIDENT.

The Evansville (Indiana) *Daily Sentinel on the Border*, one of whose editors was an officer in the Federal army during the war, writes a double-leaded leader in favor of General Robert E. Lee for President in 1868:—

"We to-day nominate General Robert E. Lee, of Virginia, as our favorite for President in 1868.

"General Lee stands before the world an American nobleman; a Christian, without ostentation; and a soldier without a peer, living or dead.

"We ask not whether this purest and noblest of living Americans, who led forth the legions of Virginia in defense of his native State in an aggressive war upon its sovereignty by the Federalists of the North; or whether partisan legislation has stricken down his rights as a citizen in the Federalistic system of concentralization. We see only the man, with his spotless purity of character, nobility of person, true Christian greatness, and peerless honor.

"Acknowledged at home and abroad as the greatest and the purest amongst us, we deem him most amply qualified to administer with dignity and truth, the principles for which his illustrious kinsman, George Washington, fought, and which the bitter passions of degenerate sons have so long imperilled.

"General Robert E. Lee is the first choice of a grand army of Democrats in the North, who are not afraid to urge his claim before the country for that position for which God especially endowed him. The timid men of the party may tremble when his name is spoken, but the brave applaud.

"We believe that General Lee's nomination by the Democrats of the North would be hailed with delight by every lover of true manhood and nobility of character throughout the world."

CONFUCIUS AND THE CHINESE CLASSICS.

We learn that, as one of the consequences of the opening of the new mail route between San Francisco and China, there has arisen in California a desire to learn something of the history and philosophy of the Chinese. "To meet this increasing interest," says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, "we learn that a gentleman of San Francisco, thoroughly versed in Chinese literature, is engaged in exploration through the Chinese Classics, gathering gems and pearls from the famous 'Four Books of Confucius'—the most distinguished of the Chinese philosophers. This work will contain a condensed biography of the sage, as well as an account of the life of his principal disciple, Mencius. There will also be notices of some of the ancient Chinese emperors and their ministers, and enough of ancient history and geography to give interest and render intelligible the frequent references in the precepts of the great Chinese teachers to the condition of the country. The 'Four Books' are, and for many centuries have been, the Scriptures—the holy book of the Chinese. They are committed to memory, and all classes everywhere throughout China can repeat a portion of them. There is little doubt that the continuance of the Chinese Empire to the present day, and the nature of Chinese institutions, political and social, are to be traced to the doctrines taught in the 'Four Books.' To-day four hundred millions of people respect the sayings of Confucius—perform religious ceremonies as the sages did, and entertain the same general ideas on mental and moral philosophy, and respecting spirits and the future State, as recorded in the 'Four Books.'

"The aphorisms and proverbs of this wondering people will be of great interest, and will give us an insight into their modes of thought and life, which we could derive from no other source. The most important, and perhaps interesting part of the work, may be that wherein the teachings of the "Four Books' are compared with the Christian Scriptures, and in which the present belief and practice of the Chinese are traced back through centuries, up to the years in which Noah lived."

—A street beggar has been arrested in New Orleans, on whose person was found $3000, with certificates of deposit for $12,000.

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 230 CHESTNUT Street. 6 11 tf

FOR SALE, OR TO LET FURNISHED, HOUSE, 6 8 3t* No. 254 S. TWENTY-FIRST Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, in building No. 109 South THIRD Street. 6 11 6t*

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

TO LET—DWELLING NO. 110 S. NINETEENTH Street. Inquire N. E. corner TENTH and CHESTNUT Streets. 6 4tf

TO LET—CAPE ISLAND FURNISHED Cottage to let. 11 rooms. Photograph of which can be seen at N. E. corner of TENTH and CHESTNUT Streets. 5 31 tf

CARPETINGS

MATTING WAREHOUSE!

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESTNUT STREET,

Would Call the Attention of the Trade to their Extensive Stock of

CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS AT RETAIL.

WHITE, RED, CHECKED, AND FANCY STYLES.

The Largest Assortment in the City.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESTNUT STREET,

5 22 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE BUSINESS NEWSPAPER!

THE

WILMINGTON DAILY "COMMERCIAL,"

PUBLISHED BY

JENKINS & ATKINSON,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE,

Is the only Daily Paper Published in the State!

The only paper that receives News by Telegraph.
The only paper sold in the streets of Wilmington.
The only Delaware paper sold on the trains of the Delaware Railroad.
Besides its very large circulation within the city limits, it is sent to all the principal towns and villages throughout the State.
Its advertising columns are patronized by all the best business men in the State.
As an Advertising Medium it is unequalled by any other paper in the State.
Philadelphia merchants, manufacturers, and business men generally, will find the "COMMERCIAL" an unequalled medium through which they may reach the people of Delaware. The "COMMERCIAL" may be seen on file at the Exchange, and at the Mercantile Library.
NOTE.—The proprietors have purchased the exclusive privilege of selling their publications on the Delaware Railroad, for the purpose of giving their paper all possible prominence. 6 10 3t*

A. W. FABER'S CELEBRATED SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS,

TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED

FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

MOSS & CO.,

(AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.)

STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,

NO. 432 CHESTNUT STREET.

X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 23 1m4p

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS AND [8 19 3mrp

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

THE OLD STAND REMODELLED

NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS.

Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Fruits, etc.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1867.

Having taken the old established Store No. 906 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hagey, and completely refitted and renovated the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.

Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen, at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articles at the lowest prices.

A call is respectfully solicited.

HAINES & LEEDS,
5 17 1mrp NO. 906 MARKET STREET,
JOSEPH HAINES. WALTER S. LEEDS.

"DON'T LET THAT BABY CRY!"

On receipt of FIFTY CENTS I will send a Family Recipe for making SOOTHING SYRUP, warranted as good as Mrs. Winslow's
Cost, only FOUR CENTS per bottle. [6 10 3t*
Address W. R. V., this office.

600 ARCH STREET. 600

REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

BEST BLACKING TABLES.

NEW FIRE-PROOF BRITTANIA WARE.

GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10 NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chestnut. 2 8 5p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

910 MEAD & CO., 910

FORMERLY AT THE CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESTNUT STREET,

SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

We have just finished in a very superior manner over Two Hundred (200) New Designs of ICE PITCHERS, which we are now offering at greatly reduced prices:—

ICE PITCHERS, engraved	$8 00
" "	9 50
" engraved and chased	10 00
" " "	11 50
" very rich, and chased	14 00
" very rich, and medallion	13 00
" very rich, superior chasing	14 00
" " "	15 00
" entirely new, and elegant	17 50

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
NO. 910 CHESTNUT STREET,
44 3mrp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

1028 CHESTNUT.

I. J. TAYLOR, JEWELLER.

The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising

FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,

And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.

WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

1028. [3 26 tuths3m8p

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!

MARVIN'S PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFES

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

PERFECTLY DRY.

ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.

MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)

AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stuth3m
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

RENEWAL AND CONTINUANCE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The Subscribers hereby give notice that they have, under the provisions of the Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania in such case made and provided, agreed to renew and continue the limited Partnership existing between them, under the following terms:—

1. The name of the firm under which the said partnership shall be conducted is JAMES L. REBER & BROTHER.

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, Hay, Straw, etc., the said business to be carried on in the city of Philadelphia.

3. The names of the General Partners are JAMES L. REBER, who resides at No. 2160 N. SECOND Street, in the city of Philadelphia, and ALFRED L. REBER, who resides at No. 227 POPLAR Street, in said city, and the name of the Special Partner is EUGENE LINNARD, who resides at JOHNSON and GREEN Streets, Germantown, also in said city.

4. The amount of capital contributed by said Special Partner, Eugene Linnard, to the common stock of the said firm, is two thousand dollars ($2000) in cash.

5. The said renewed and continued Partnership is to commence on the fourth day of June, 1867, and is to terminate on the first day of June, 1869.

JAMES L. REBER,
ALFRED L. REBER,
General Partners.
EUGENE LINNARD,
6 4 tuthsw* Special Partner.

CROQUET.

AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

NO. 918 ARCH STREET,

SOLE AGENTS.

CROQUET, $7 50, $10 00, $12 00, AND $14 00 PER SET.

OUR $7 50 SET IS EQUAL TO OTHER MANUFACTURERS' $10 00 SETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 918 ARCH STREET.

WEDDING CARDS.

PARTY INVITATIONS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

2 Huths6mrp NO. 918 ARCH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

1867!!!

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

DRY GOODS ARE CHEAP!

WE ARE SELLING VERY LOW!

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS MONTH!

WE WANT TO CLOSE OUT STOCK!

Good Muslins and Calicoes for 12½ cents.
New styles of Challies and Delaines, 22 cents.
Excellent All-wool Cassimeres for 75 cents.
Shetland Shawls and Grenadine Shawls for $3.
Rich Heavy Black Silks, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
Superb Gros Grain Silks, $1·75, $2·25, $3, $3·50, and $4·50.
French Lawns, Percales, Piques, and Chintzes.
Materials for Ladies' Suits, in great variety.
Linen Drills, Linen Ducks, etc., for men and boys.
Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hdkfs., Shirred Muslins etc. etc.
Summer Flannels, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc. etc., at

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [3 25 3m8p

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,

Great Novelties in Dress Goods,

COMPRISING IN PART:

50 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents.
20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price.
25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printing.
Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value.
30 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors.
For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.
Just opened, a mott or case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 50 cents.
TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS.
Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere.
Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.
1¼ yard black Glacie, for Dresses, equal to silk in appearance and lustre.
NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
All the leading makes of SHIRTING, SHEETING, and PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS
At the lowest market prices. 6 1 1m
Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.
GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESTNUT STREET,

5 23 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

STRAW GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN STRAW GOODS!

FREEMAN & CO.,

CORNER EIGHTH AND VINE STREETS,

WILL OFFER ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 10,

1000 HATS AT 62 CENTS EACH.
1000 HATS AT 75 CENTS EACH.
1000 HATS AT $1·00 EACH.
1000 HATS AT $1·25 EACH.
1000 HATS AT $1·50 EACH.

500 BONNETS AT $1·00 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $1·25 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $1·50 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $1·75 EACH.
500 BONNETS AT $2·00 EACH.

These Goods, just received from Eastern Manufacturers, comprise all the latest Styles and Novelties in PEDAL, COBURG, MILAN, and GLACE.

ALSO, 1000 OF HARDING & CO.'S UNIVERSAL SHADE HATS,

NO. 1 AT $1·00 EACH.
NO. 2 AT $1·10 EACH.
NO. 3 AT $1·25 EACH.

These HATS are suited for the sea-shore, and are unquestionably THE MOST POPULAR SHADE HAT IN THE MARKET. 6 8 12trp

STRAW GOODS GIVEN AWAY.

NO. 922 SPRING GARDEN STREET,

SIGN OF THE TIGER.

MISSES' PAMELA HATS, 25 CENTS.
MISSES' PAMELA HATS, 25 CENTS.
MISSES' PAMELA HATS, 25 CENTS.

WORTH ONE DOLLAR.
WORTH ONE DOLLAR.

LADIES' STRAW BONNETS 50 CENTS,
WORTH $1·25.

Also, all kinds of STRAW GOODS for Ladies, Misses, and Children, at 25 cents less than market prices.

AUCTION GOODS DAILY.

SIGN OF THE TIGER,
6 8 6trp NO. 922 SPRING GARDEN ST.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,

Philadelphia,

would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;

Also, to his Improved Pattern Shirt;

the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp]

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found a the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
5 28 tuths2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER,

ATLANTIC CITY,

Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,

6 10 2m Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opens for the Season of 1867 on SATURDAY, June 1. Terms for June, $3·50 per day; or $21 per week.

Address

J. F. CAKE, CONGRESS HALL,
5 30 12t Cape Island, N. J.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.

C. S. PITMAN,
6 10 1m Formerly of the Stetson House, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, will open for the Summer season, June 20. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of the guests. 6 8 1m

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests 5 19 1m

SUMMER BOARDING—GERMANTOWN.—A few pleasant rooms, large grounds, stabling, etc.; a few minutes' walk from depot.
6 11thstu3t* Address C. M., Germantown, Phila.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE." 628
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 35c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.

3 23tuthsrp J. G. FULLER.

PATENT MOSQUITO BAR.

JUST ISSUED.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

Fortune to be made in every State. Call and see one of them.

Can be manufactured very low.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE BY

HOLLAND & HIBBS,
6 10 1m NO. 1934 BROWN STREET.

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC

Manufactured by

E. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO., (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday morning,

June 13, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash 1400 cases men's boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc. Also, a superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, all prime and desirable goods, from city and Eastern manufacturers. [6 8 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

June 13, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [6 7 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETING, MATTING, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

June 14, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces rich Brussels, three-ply superfine, and fine ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [6 8 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

June 17, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale [6 11 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold; also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper

Sale on Monday, June 17, will include
NORTH BROAD STREET—Elegant brownstone residence, 25 feet front, with bay windows, verandah, and extra conveniences, S. W. corner Thompson street.
ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of N. Stroose, deceased—Five brick dwellings, and lot 44x124 feet, Fifth street, below Christian, east side.
WEST PENN SQUARE—Handsome modern residence, with every convenience, No. 3, below Market street.
VALUABLE FLOURING MILLS—With 35 acres of land, known as "Mount Pleasant Mills," near Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa.
SPRING GARDEN STREET—Handsome residence, brick and brownstone, with extra conveniences, No. 2124. [6 8 7t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale No. 1823 Walnut street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, LARGE AND ELEGANT MANTEL, PIER, AND OVAL MIRRORS, MASSIVE CHANDELIERS, HANDSOME VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, WINDOW CURTAINS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

12th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1823 Walnut street, by catalogue, the entire handsome furniture. [6 8 3t

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth Street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, FINE MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME CARPETS, REFRIGERATORS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of excellent household furniture. 2t

Sale Corner Sixth and Willow Streets.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Estate of A. G. Watson, deceased.
LEASE, GOOD-WILL, AND FURNITURE OF MONTGOMERY HOTEL,
On Thursday Morning,

13th instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, on the premises. [6 11 2t

Sale at No. 2029 Walnut Street.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE, SIX LARGE AND ELEGANT MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, Handsome Bookcases, Rich Brocatelle and Lace Curtains, Fine China and Glassware, Handsome Velvet, Brussels, and other Carpets, Etc.
On Friday Morning,

June 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2029 Walnut street, by catalogue, the entire elegant Furniture. [6 11 3t

Sale at the Eastern Market.
LARGE AND ELEGANT MARBLE DRINKING BARS, HEMLOCK AND YELLOW-PINE FLOORING, FISH MARKET, ETC.
On Saturday Afternoon,

15th instant, at 3 o'clock, at the Eastern Market, South Fifth street, corner of Merchant street. [6 11 4t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

LARGE SALE OF IRISH LINEN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
On Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings,

At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior housekeeping articles, in lots to suit purchasers, consisting of—

10-4 and 11-4 linen sheetings.
42, 45, and 36-inch pillow-case linens.
Extra heavy 4-4 plain do.
Medium and superfine do.
Barnsley's, Richardson's, and German table linen by the yard.
Damask, Solicia, and double damask extension table cloths, with napkins and doylies to match.
French fringed extension cloths, with fruit doylies to match.
Brown coffee cloths, all sizes.
Turkish and Scotch bath towels.
Huckaback and diaper towels, all sizes and qualities
French Marseilles and English toilet quilts.
Ladies' and gentlemen's fine linen cambric hdkfs.
Brown and Russia crashes.

This stock is of recent importation, and comprises the finest goods of the kind manufactured in Europe. They will be on examination after 12 o'clock on Monday, and are well worthy the attention of housekeepers, who are invited to call and examine them. [6 8 3t

Sale at No. 926 Chesnut street.
PATTERNS AND DESIGNS OF E. GROSJEAN, EMBROIDERY DESIGNER.
On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 926 Chesnut street, second story front room, will be sold, the stock of patterns and designs of E. Grosjean, embroidery designer, retiring from business. [5 11 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, NOTIONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT.
On Wednesday Morning,

June 12, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and most desirable assortment of new seasonable goods for present sales. [6 8 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

EXTRA QUALITY SILVER-PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

13th instant, at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a quantity of extra quality silver-plated ware, fancy and terra-cotta goods, etc.

SPANISH CEDAR CLOTHES CHESTS.
Also, an invoice of Spanish cedar clothes chests—to close invoices. [6 11 2t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 6 6 1t

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS

CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING

ASHCROFT'S

LOW WATER DETECTOR.

PRICE $50, APPLIED.

AUG S. BATTLES,

SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,

67 tf NO. 24 NORTH SIXTH STREET.